THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 147

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

NWLB Must O.K. Coal Pay; Will Rome Face Bombing? Boston Protest to Capital

The World's Day—May 19, 1943

Washington: NWLB Must O. K. Any Coal Contract

Any contract settling the coal-wage dispute "must have the approval of the National War Labor Board," Harold L. Ickes, operator of the soft-coal mines under Presidential authority, told John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President. [Financial Page.]

Neither the Farm Security Administration nor the National Resources Planning Board would get any allotment from the President's Emergency Funds under terms of a minor deficiency appropriation bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate. It also would forbid payment of salary from Federal funds to Robert Morss Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, and to William E. Dodd, Jr., and Dr. Goodwin Watson of the Federal Communications Commission. [Page 1.]

Reciprocal trade agreements legislation is still before the Senate Finance Committee which hopes for a decisive vote by Monday, according to Chairman George of Georgia, who favors passage of the bill to extend the President's power.

Grade labeling of the 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables will not be required the Office of Price Administration has decided.

The Senate Truman Committee reported there "was no question but that some defective parts" were furnished for use in Army and Navy planes by Wright Aeronautical Corporation from its plants at Lockland, Ohio, near Cincinnati. A final report must await completion of all studies.

In Europe: Rome Would Be Bombed If Necessary

Rome would be bombed "if the course of the war should render such action helpful and convenient," the House of Commons was told. The statement came in reply to a question as to whether there was any agreement that the Italian capital would not be bombed.

Severe punishment for strikes or slow-downs has been threatened by the Nazis in Holland in an attempt to suppress the active resistance which has flared up since the German order for reinternment of Dutch soldiers.

Allied bombers have showered Rome with leaflets urging the Italians to accept a separate peace, according to the Italian newspaper, Giornale d'Italia, which complains that the pamphlets did not mention what kind of peace was offered.

Italian Minister to Vichy, Count Zoppi, has been recalled to take a new post in the Foreign Ministry, according to the German Radio.

Refugees under Hitler's control cannot be aided at present by the United Nations, reported Osbert Peake, British delegate to the Bermuda Refugee Conference. He said there are 120,000,000 persons who would escape if they could, and some 8,000,000 in Poland who have suffered "barbarous punishment."

British censors have found it necessary to delete only one word in every 10,000 sent abroad by foreign correspondents in Britain, Minister of Information Brendan Bracken told the House of Commons.

Joseph E. Davies has arrived in Moscow. He is the bearer of a letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin.

New England: Hub School Lunch Protest Grows

Protest signatures against elimination of school lunches in Boston were today placed on a five-foot postcard which the Consumers Union plans to send to Chester Davis, Food Administrator, in Washington.

Fireworks will be prohibited to individuals in Massachusetts this year by a bill just signed by Governor Saltonstall. The bill permits sale of paper caps for toy pistols, however, and the sale of fireworks for public displays by municipalities, fairs, amusement parks, and organizations.

Continuance of price control and rationing will help the United States to make an orderly transition from war conditions to those of peace, according to Mrs. Helen Everett Meiklejohn, who speaks tonight at the annual dinner of the Y. W. C. A. in Boston. [Page 5.]

Shortages of dairy and poultry products, brought about by restrictive price and marketing orders from Washington, charged by milk dealers and poultrymen at Boston meetings. [Page 5.]

By an 8-to-7 vote the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today reported favorably a measure empowering juries to recommend life imprisonment in first-degree murder cases, with the juries' stand being made mandatory upon the Judge.

Barnett Welansky and five others will appear in Superior Criminal Court tomorrow for arraignment on an indictment returned by the Grand Jury today charging conspiracy to evade building laws in connection with the Cocoanut Grove disaster last November. [Page 2.]

National: 5 Italian War Prisoners Recaptured

Five Italian prisoners of war who escaped from Camp Clark, Mo., were recaptured shortly before noon at Carthage, Mo., by State Highway Police, Seventh Service Command headquarters said.

A broad, seven-point tentative schedule of objectives aimed at creating a world free from want has been drafted by the United States delegation to the United Nations Food Conference, at Warm Springs, Va., it was learned authoritatively.

The indictment of Joseph S. Fay, International Vice-President of the Union of Operating Engineers, A. F. of L., and James Bove, International Vice-President of the Hod Carriers' Union, A. F. of L., on charges of extortion and conspiracy to extort was revealed by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan when the two men surrendered to him in New York. The indictment accused them of a conspiracy to extort $703,000 in New York and several up-state counties and with extortion totaling more than $300,000.

Walter E. Edge has opened his formal campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey by offering to mediate a patronage dispute between Gov. Charles Edison and the Republican-controlled State Senate.

Gold medal awards for Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee of the Waves, Dr. Edwin Conklin, Princeton natural scientist and author, and Juan Terry Trippe, Pan American Airways President, have been announced by the National Institute of Social Sciences, New York.

Americas: Chile Breaks With Collaborationists

Chile has broken diplomatic relations with Vichy France, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, according to an announcement by Joaquin Fernandez, Foreign Minister, because of their "collaboration with the war efforts of the totalitarian states." Chile severed relations with Germany, Italy and Japan Jan. 20.

Canada: Women Lifeguards Signed in Vancouver

Women lifeguards will patrol many of the beaches when Vancouver's bathing season opens on May 24. Fourteen have been signed up and more will be added later.

Female post office employees in Halifax have taken over the night shift in the General Post Office for the first time in the history of the city.

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, May 19, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Financial Pages	16, 17
Daily Features Page	19	Movie Guide	6
Editorials	20	Radio Timetable	4
		Sports Page	14
		Theater and Arts	4
		The Home Forum	12
		The Right Viewpoint (With Portuguese Translation)	
		Today's Woman	15
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	4
		Classified	17
		Real Estate Directory	6
		Restaurant (grouped)	14

Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:32 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:50 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 8:33 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:49 a. m.

New Surprise Air Raid Test Is Scheduled

Failure of Tuesday's alert leads to preparations for another this week for Greater Boston area.

A second surprise air raid test has been scheduled for Greater Boston at any time up until midnight Saturday by civilian defense authorities following yesterday's twilight practice alert which was characterized as "the worse to date."

The proposed rehearsal, announced by Regional Director Michael Kelleher after a conference today with Army officials, will occur at any hour day or night specified by the First Service Command. The time will not be announced in advance to civilian defense personnel.

The test, which began shortly after 7 o'clock, was marked by public indifference and lack of cooperation, which found servicemen as the worst offenders, particularly in downtown Boston, in the opinion of Regional Director Michael T. Kelleher.

Assistance Sought

The "confused" set of air-raid signals, not public indifference, was blamed largely for the failure of yesterday's practice air-raid alert by City Councillor Daniel F. Sullivan, of Roxbury, today.

In a letter to Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, of the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, of the First Naval District, Councillor Sullivan suggested the immediate adoption of a simplified system that would call for three distinct signals.

The first of these, he said, would be an alert mobilizing all wardens. This would be followed by a signal warning all pedestrians and motorists to get under cover, and blacking out houses, streets, and factories. The third signal would be an "all clear."

Cause of Confusion

"A fifth columnist couldn't do a better job in causing confusion than is caused by these signals," he said. "Householders, for example, can't understand why their lights should be out and street lights on.

"A real air raid, under the present system, undoubtedly would bring an appalling death toll. The blame should be placed, not on the civilians, but on the representatives of the Army and Navy who are entrusted with the protection of the people of Boston."

The opinion of Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh as to why civilians did not obey the air raid signals yesterday was that there may have been some mistaking of signals. "However," said Captain Kavanagh, "it appears that some people will not obey un-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Churchill Pledges Attack on Japan; U. S. Pincers Grip Japanese on Attu; Italy Ready to Quit Now on Own Terms

If Rome is permitted to shift to neutral status, it would be victory for Hitler.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mare Nostrum has ceased to be an Italian lake—not that it ever really was—to such a complete extent that the only question about Italy seriously bothering the Allies today is whether they want to let Italy out of the war right now.

It is fairly certain—although not quite provable — because such things always are done behind the scenes and without benefit of publicity—that Italy would get out of the war right now under certain conditions. The trouble is that the acceptance of those conditions might in some respects do Germany more good than the Allies, and certainly would involve a more serious compromise of Allied war aims than anything that has occurred in French Africa.

The conditions would be that Italy would revert to the status of a neutral country and that its Government would be changed superficially, but not radically. The Fascist Party would take off its uniforms and hide its lapel buttons in the top right-hand drawer of the family bureau, and the more obnoxious leaders of the Party would step out of the spotlight and government office. Mussolini, of course, would step out with them.

The Royal House of Savoy would resume its long-dormant role as the seat of authority and entrust the government to such men as Marshal Pietro Badoglio and Count Dino Grandi who were persona grata with the governing groups of Britain in the years before the war.

Self-Nominated Group

The men who would like to take over power are all publicly self-nominated already. They are the ones who recently have resigned public office and tried more or less to disassociate themselves from the political past which brought them to power. Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister, would like to be one of these. He nominated himself when he stepped out of the Foreign Office and took a post in the Vatican.

Germany obviously would have little objection to such a move since a neutral Italy would be a more certain barrier to Allied military operations from the Italian peninsula than a belligerent Italy. So long as Italy is in the war, Italy is a potential Allied air base and a potential

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Wide World

Churchill Addresses Congress

Prime Minister assures Congress that British will fight until Japanese cities lie in ashes—Hints of new telling blows against Germany and parley with Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Britain will stay with the United States in World War II until the Japanese cities lie "in ashes," Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, promised today.

In a ringing speech before the United States Congress, heard throughout the United States and beamed to every quarter of the globe, Mr. Churchill referred repeatedly to great new, unexpected blows against Germany, declared the submarine is still the major obstacle to coming to grips with the enemy, summarized huge benefits won in the North African campaign, reassured Congress, where the question has freshly arisen, that Britain's stake on the Pacific is just as vital as America's, and that there is no thought of minimizing the Japanese front, and disclosed that he and President Roosevelt hope for an early meeting with Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Before a great audience including the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the Prime Minister of Canada, visiting Allied military authorities, members of the diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court and the President's Cabinet, in addition to senators and representatives, Mr. Churchill, with his customary fire and elan ridiculed the military "intuition" of "Corporal Hitler" and listed the gigantic losses suffered by the enemy in the three years of the African conflict.

Covering the whole sweep of the war, Mr. Churchill forecast a third great "throw of the gambler's dice" by Germany against Russia, and declared America and Britain must and will do everything possible to take some of the weight of the attack upon themselves "in 1943."

World War "Gettysburg"

This war is at the point, the Prime Minister indicated, where its "Gettysburg" may already have been fought. But he warned that in the American Civil War there was a greater letting of blood after the battle which now is seen to have been decisive than in all the period that went before.

The Allied governments, he solemnly warned, cannot afford to relax their efforts for a single second. The "one grave danger," he declared, is from the "undue prolongation of the war," round which the "main hopes" of the Germans and Japanese must reside.

In the most complete recapitulation of the North African victory yet offered, Mr. Churchill summarized three-year losses of the Axis as 950,000 soldiers, 2,400,000 gross tons of ships, 8,000 aircraft, 6,200 guns, 2,550 tanks, and 70,000 trucks.

He recapitulated the result as "one continent relieved."

Highlights of Speech

Other highlights of the speech:

Mr. Churchill expressed confidence the submarine menace will be overcome and said tremendous United States ship production now far surpasses Allied losses.

The past three months, and particularly the past three weeks, have yielded record results in U-boat sinkings.

He pointed to the presence in Washington of the Far East and Indian commanders as a pledge of action in the Pacific:

"They have not traveled all this way simply to confer on improving the health and comfort of the Mikado," he said, amidst laughter and cheers.

Text of Churchill address to Congress: Page 9.

U. S. Bombers Cross Channel To Blast Reich

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Battle of Attu is rapidly nearing a conclusion. The Navy reports that American troops have joined forces and closed the pincers around Japanese positions.

Apparently the junction has been made in the highlands in the center of the eastern end of the island, where a strongly defended ridge was reported captured yesterday. At least part of the enemy forces were said to be in retreat toward a last-ditch stand, presumably at Holtz Bay or Chichagof Harbor.

There is no indication thus far that Japan plans to send reinforcements to the island, although Washington authorities seem to think the Nipponese still might attempt to get troops into Kiska, 196 miles east of Attu, even at the risk of a major naval engagement.

A "face-saving" gesture by the enemy somewhere in the Pacific would seem to be in order if precedent and Japanese character are taken into account. But there are increasing indications the Tokyo High Command has concluded at length that it no longer can afford to risk ships in defense of any but its most vital outposts.

If this is the case, major Japanese action is more likely to take place in the New Guinea area than in the Aleutians. Steadily growing Nipponese concern over the Allied threat to Salamaua is reflected plainly in the sending of 102 planes in the past four days against Wau, General MacArthur's forward base in New Guinea.

Meanwhile, Allied air raiders are over Europe in force again today. Their targets have

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Shift of Arabs From Axis Begun by Giraud's Move

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor attached to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 19—Gen. Henri Giraud's removal of the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohammed Mounsaf Pacha, and enthronement of his successor according to tradition—the eldest nearest relative Sidi Mohammed El Amine Pacha Bey—has been the first step by the new French administration in Tunisia to bring back the Arabs from the paths along which they had been led by Axis influence during the period of German-Italian occupation.

The Bey, who has now departed for internment in Algeria, was sympathetic toward the Axis authorities here who utilized for their own purposes Arab nationalistic desires, stronger in Tunisia than in any other region of North Africa.

There are 2,500,000 Mohammedans in Tunisia and this vast native majority constitutes a special problem since it is located in an area most open to Eastern influence. Geographically Tunisia is North Africa's gateway to the

For this reason the elite among Orient.

the natives cast their eyes toward Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad, dream still of the time of the Caliphs and of the days when the flags of Islam floated victoriously from Istanbul, Beirut, and Alexandria to Tunis.

German encouragement of Arab nationalism and dislike of the Jews leave a tricky problem for General Giraud's Administration to handle as it applies itself to the evolution of the natives and in inducing their progressive participation in the Government.

Those leaders who have been collaborating in the Axis occupation of Tunisia are being hunted down with a view to punishment. So are the chief French collaborationists here. But replacement of the Bey by the Prince next in line of succession carries on the symbolism of what the Mohammedans call "the Tunisian personality," and the work of liberal colonization at the end of the last century by the celebrated French statesman, Paul Cambon, is to be continued as far as the present abnormal circumstances allow.

Natives of White Race

This involves protecting the reigning Arab dynasty and safeguarding local institutions. It probably isn't realized that in North Africa as a whole 1,500,000 Europeans [excluding the American and British forces, of course] are living in close contact with 16,000,000 natives, most of them of the white race and belonging to the old civilization of Islam.

For reasons mentioned earlier, the trend toward Arab nationalism has been greater in Tunisia than in Algeria or Morocco. And since 1911 there has been an increasing activity in the nationalist party named the "Destour."

As in all Islamic countries, this movement has divided itself into two sections—one the more traditional and academic known as "Old Destour," the other the more modern and ambitious, the "New Destour."

Impressed by Allied Victory

In recent years the former was directed by Chaikh Abdel Aziz Thalbi, who while a refugee in the Orient was an avowed enemy of

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Head of Boston Policewomen Says Home Must Help Out

A modest, rather shy, and very kindly little woman today commented to newspapermen on her forthcoming appointment as head of the new provisional staff of policewomen in Boston. She is Mrs. Irene Bohmbach of West Roxbury, herself a policewoman of 22 years experience in downtown Boston.

She declared she had high hopes of the success of the new Women's Bureau of which she will be in charge, although "a thousand policewomen can't stop delinquency unless the home helps out," she says. The ten policewomen soon to be named by Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, she thinks are no more than a drop in the bucket compared with the need, but said she could not estimate just how large a force would be ideal for the Hub.

Captain Kavanagh announced today that Mrs. Bohmbach would be responsible directly to him. "She'll have my full support," he said. "She's a capable woman, and I think that together we can produce a Bureau second to none."

Plans must obviously remain in the provisional class in view of the present unsettled state of things in the Department. However, unlike Commissioner Joseph F. Timility, now on leave of absence, Captain Kavanagh is in favor of adding policewomen to the staff.

In conference with the Acting Commissioner last Monday, Mrs. Bohmbach advised against putting the women into uniform, on the ground that it would hamper rather than help them in their work. Captain Kavanagh had previously announced his intention to provide the new appointees with uniforms.

"How can we watch a suspect if we are in uniform?" protests Mrs. Bohmbach, "Not every girl on the streets is a bad girl, but guilty or innocent, they'd run away from us if they saw us in uniform."

Mrs. Bohmbach has no large-scale plans for the Bureau. She does plan to lay special stress on co-operation with Army and Navy Shore Patrols and Military Police, and disclosed today that she had already had assurances of full co-operation from them. "I hope, too," she said, "that as our existence becomes known we shall have many mothers coming naturally to us for help. Also, I think we should immediately let every church and high school in the city know that we are there and ready to aid them in their problems with young people. And, while this may surprise a good many people," she went on, "I am pretty sure we shall have lots of children coming to us for help. Not all the misbehavior is on the part of the children, by any means."

Mrs. Bohmbach hopes that appointments to the force will be made among women of good common sense and good intellect. Whether they also have a college education, seems to her secondary, so long as they have an understanding heart and are humane and sympathetic by nature. This type of person she feels can be trained.

Picture: Page 2

Congress and Executive Authority in Clash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—The House yesterday by 5-to-1 vote passed what opponents call modern "bills of attainder" against three Federal officials, accused by the Dies Committee of Un-American Activity.

At the same time the House, in a burst of anti-New Deal sentiment, voted:

That no part of any war emergency fund be used to pay the expenses of the Farm Security Administration.

That no part of any war emergency funds be used to pay the expenses of the National Resources Planning Board.

The House vote on the "attainder" issue was 307 to 62. The vote barring emergency funds to the FSA and NRPB was 166 to 101. As to the latter, the House last week barred funds for these agencies through the regular appropriation channels.

The heat generated in the House over these and other matters, on which emotions run high, was evidenced in a hair-pulling scuffle when Representative Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia, prominent Rules Committee member accused by the Federal Communications Commission of receiving $2,500 from a Georgia radio station, had an altercation with young Will Rogers (D) of California on the floor of the House. A curiosity of the situation is that Mr. Cox, under attack by the F. C. C. has been named by the House as chairman of a special committee to investigate the F. C. C.

Unique Spectacle

Thus the unusual and, so far as is known, unique spectacle is presented, of a Member of the House involved in an affair in which possible penalties might be $10,000 fine or two years in prison, being named to investigate the Federal agency that accuses him.

As part of the Cox-F. C. C. row,

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Bills of Attainder Affect Civil Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 19

A "bill of attainder" is a legislative act which deprives a person of civil rights and capacities without a judicial trial. The Constitution of the United States prohibits "bills of attainder."

Churchill Talk to Congress Is Graphic Account of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Dressed in a black suit and a black bow tie, Britain's pugnacious Prime Minister delivered today one of the greatest speeches of his career in a legislative assembly in a foreign land. His listeners sat on the edges of their chairs till the last word was uttered.

Mr. Churchill spoke for approximately 50 minutes. It was the most complete review of the war that has been given Congress since it started, and brought events down to date. Indeed, it hinted repeatedly of events to come, and left no doubt that combined British and American forces will attempt to take some of the weight of the German attack off of Russia, which, Mr. Churchill reminded his audience, is still bearing the greatest burden of the war.

It was as colorful a scene as has been witnessed in the Congress for many a day. Up in one gallery sat the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and for many women in other galleries they seemed to be almost as interesting as the Prime Minister himself. They had accompanied the Prime Minister to the Capitol and listened intently. As they entered, there was an unexpected burst of applause and the Chamber spontaneously rose and clapped.

Lord Halifax Present

In the front of the audience sat British Prime Minister Lord Halifax, while at another place in a wheel chair, in uniform, sat his youngest son who lost both legs in North Africa.

China was represented by Bishop Yu-pin, Chaplain of the Chinese Army, who is visiting this country.

The Churchill speech, in effect, answered both spoken and unspoken congressional questions regarding high war strategy adopted by him and President Roosevelt. Only yesterday, Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky, on the Senate floor, challenged the emphasis being given to the European theater of war and demanded that it be changed to the Pacific quarter. Mr. Churchill obviously took notice of this feeling, when he emphasized that Britain is just as much interested in securing a vic-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Bay State's Delinquency Placed Low but on Rise

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As yet, only 1 per cent of the youth of Massachusetts are delinquent. This encouraging fact, reflecting the effective work of police, social agencies, and guidance clinics, was disclosed in authentic figures gathered by an official concerned with the problem, and made available to The Christian Science Monitor today. Court authorities consider it an excellent showing, as states go.

But it is no reason for complacency, they warn, since the came figures disclose that juvenile delinquency in the Bay State is increasing rapidly—as it is in the rest of the country. The report indicates that by the end of 1943, if things go on at their present rate, Massachusetts will see an increase in girl delinquents as high as 100 per cent over last year. Delinquency among boys is increasing, also, but not as fast. It is evident that the big problem will be with the 'teen-age girls.

Taken as Early Warning

The situation, although not yet calamitous, say those acquainted with conditions, should be regarded as an alarm that has come soon enough to give the youth-serving agencies of the State ample opportunity to "hold the line."

Measures urged by the committee for stemming this rising tide are: fewer dismissals of wayward and delinquent boys and girls by kindly intentioned police; the appointment of an adequate staff of policewomen in every city in the State; prompt attention by the community to the problem of making real use of youth in the war effort and so diverting their energies to constructive ends that there will be none left over for bad behavior; and a reform in public thinking generally leading to stronger moral codes.

Correctional Facilities Needed

Downtown Boston accounts for much of the delinquency, as might be expected in a port city which is also the nearest metropolitan center to two major Army cantonments. Authorities expected that the war would bring an increase in juvenile delinquency in the Hub, and it has. Investigation shows that matters are not as serious as most of us have thought they were, but they are bad enough, and the reporting committee says, "This City should not conclude that the problem is too small to bother with, but rather should be thankful that it is not too great and that it is not too late to act decisively in stemming any further increase."

Correctional and industrial schools for both boys and girls in this metropolitan area are almost full to capacity now. Lyman School, with a normal capacity of 480, is currently accommodating 364 boys. The industrial school for boys normally handles 319 delinquents. Its population at present is 267. That for the girls has room for only 18 more than it has at the moment. The Middlesex County Training School, where boys are sent for school violations, is full.

It is obvious, therefore, the report points out, that something must be done at once to prevent delinquency before it reaches the stage where it requires correction or punishment. Our correctional facilities, already strained, will soon be at the breaking point if the rate of increase in delinquency of children between the ages of 7 and 17 continues.

Although the only figures available are those of "official" delinquency — the cases actually brought into court—and although it is acknowledged there are more cases dismissed by the paternal police than are haled into court, the figures are borne out by the opinion of social workers into whose hands come many of the unrecorded cases.

These unofficial delinquents whose problems are adjusted—or too often dismissed—without court action are increasing also. Guidance clinics report an increase in the number of children presenting behavior problems. Teachers find a spirit of unrest and aggression in the classroom. School departments report increasing truancy.

Young Newton Musicians

By a Staff Photographer

They Will Be Heard in Concert Late This Month

These youthful musicians are students at the All-Newton Music School, which is preparing for its annual spring concert to be given at the Newton High School on Wednesday, May 26, at 7:45 p. m. Cynthia Waterhouse, left, whose partiality to the cello is obvious, will play a gavotte for two violins, piano, and cello on that night. Thomas Exley will draw his violin bow as a member of the Junior Ensemble and Senior Orchestra, and Cheryl Worthen and Carolyn Jobes, left to right, will play the piano duet they were so earnestly practicing when this picture was taken. All four youngsters are completing their first year of study at the School, which is a member-agency of the Newton Community Chest and of the National Guild of Community Music Schools.

Six Indicted On Charges In The Grove Case

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today returned an indictment in connection with its investigation of the Cocoanut Grove disaster before Judge Frank J. Donahue of the Superior Criminal Court and a habeas corpus writ was secured to bring Barnett Welansky to court at 2 p. m. tomorrow to plead to this indictment. He is serving 12 to 15 years in the State Prison for manslaughter for which he was found guilty by a jury in connection with the lives lost in the Grove fire last November.

The six defendants to appear tomorrow are Barnett Welansky, owner of the Cocoanut Grove; Samuel Rudnick, contractor who built it; Reuben O. Bodenhorn, designer; James Welansky; David Gilbert, foreman for Mr. Rudnick, and Theodore Eldracher, building inspector of the city.

The indictment reads: "All well knowing the provisions of law contained in the first sentence of Section 12 and the first sentence of Section 31 of a certain act of the Legislature, namely acts of 1907, Chapter 550, did on or about the first day of June, 1942, and continuously thereafter until the first day of May, 1943, conspire to do certain acts in violation thereof, namely to alter certain buildings in the City of Boston without a permit therefor issued by the Building Commissioner of the City of Boston; to alter said building in such a way that the work to be done was not to be done in accordance with drawings bearing the approval of said Building Commissioner, to make openings for doorways in party walls of said building without installing in each opening two sets of fire doors separated by the thickness of the wall, said buildings being the buildings known as 17 Piedmont Street, 6 Shawmut Street, 4 Shawmut Street, and 59 Broadway, and 65 Broadway."

Section 12 reads: "No building structure or foundation shall be constructed or altered without a permit and such work shall be done in accordance with drawings bearing the approval of the Commissioner."

Section 31 reads: "Openings for doorways in party walls shall not exceed 100 square feet each in area and each opening shall have two sets of fire doors separated by the thickness of the wall, hung in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioner, except that the aggregate width of all openings in any story shall not exceed 50 per cent of the length of the wall in which such openings occur."

WMC Aids 364 Plants To Meet Draft Demands

To provide for the orderly replacement of men who will be called into the Army, 364 war plants of New England with 315,000 employees have recently analyzed all their jobs with the help of the War Manpower Commission. A report of this and other services being given to war manufacturers with personnel problems caused by Selective Service was made here today by Frederic R. Whitney, Regional Chief of the Manpower Utilization Division of the War Manpower Commission.

"Many employers find it necessary to do things they probably never did before," Mr. Whitney observed, "and we can often point out opportunities for doing things that they did not think were possible.

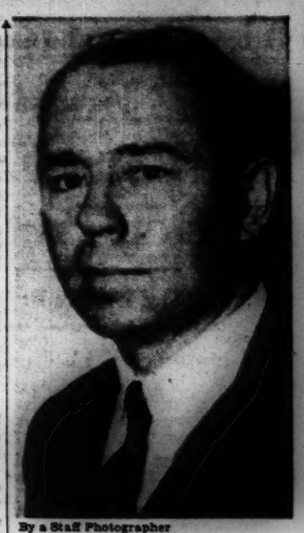
"For example, we are showing some of these manufacturers who have already lost many skilled men how they can effectively distribute the skills left to them so that they can get along with fewer skilled men than they thought were necessary. This is the engineering job which the Manpower Utilization Division is now getting well under way.

"We cannot do a complete engineering job for the manufacturer because that would require a huge staff to cover all of New England, but we will point out the things that can be done by the employer himself or by professional consultants engaged by him. Our function is that of the consultant.

"The first step is the filling out of a Manning Table which is supplied by the War Manpower Commission. The Manning Table is simply a means whereby an employer can analyze his own personnel situation in respect to the problems caused by Selective Service and the war production program. All employers take inventories of their machinery and stocks. The Manning Table is an inventory of their jobs and personnel.

"Many employers are learning for the first time through the use of a Manning Table just what each job really is. Through this analysis they are able to provide for the orderly withdrawal of employees to Selective Service with the least disturbance of production.

"The Manning Table has been in use less than six months. We have had nearly 3,000 inquiries and over 1,300 applications to participate in the Manning Table Plan. Of the 463 Tables which have already been completed we have approved 364, with total employees representing approximately 12 per cent of the industrial population of New England.



By a Staff Photographer

Frederic R. Whitney

Heads division of War Manpower Commission in New England, set up to assist war manufacturers in making the best use of the skills of their workers.

"We have had some very fine letters from some of these manufacturers expressing enthusiastic approval of the Manning Table. One typical letter reads:

"'Now that we have completed the work on the Manning Table and have submitted it to you, we realize that the job was most beneficial to us. The information which we gained by carefully analyzing our personnel, job qualifications, and necessary training times is all very valuable information. From these facts we shall be able to formulate plans for the present emergency and the postwar period. We want to thank you for the valuable assistance you have given us.'

"We are building up a staff of 25 high-grade men with broad experience in industrial engineering and manufacturing. Their job is to go into the plants which have requested our service and make a first hand study of the problems. Aided by the analysis of the Manning Table, they will suggest ways of bringing about better utilization of manpower within the plant.

"This may be obtained in some cases through job breakdown whereby the lesser skilled parts of a job are assigned to unskilled employees, leaving the skilled workers to concentrate on their higher skills. Our men will suggest improvement of methods, simplification of work, and better production control so as to speed up the flow of work from operation to operation.

"There are also opportunities for upgrading of workers who show ability for advancement, and the improvement of team work and good spirit throughout the organization.

"This is our big job, for we believe the greatest source of manpower for war production is the more effective utilization of manpower within the plant."

Land-Army Recruiting Brings Chance to Aid War to Women

Recruiting for the Women's Land Army gets under way in Massachusetts today, bringing to Bay State women the answer to their question of what can they do to help the farmer. Each would-be farmerette should apply to the Agricultural Extension Agent in her own county, according to Miss Beatrice Billings, Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large, who has been appointed to head the "Army" in Massachusetts.

Recruits must be 18 years old or over and will be required to pass a physical examination. They must agree to work for a minimum of one month, and will be assigned to service on poultry, fruit, truck, or dairy farms.

Mobilization plans were outlined by Miss Billings at a meeting at the office of the New England Farm and Garden Association. It was the Farm and Garden Association that put the farmerettes into the field in the last war, and it has been among the interested groups agitating for some organized recruitment of womanpower to meet the present farm-labor shortage.

Under the $60,000 Federal grant to Massachusetts, each county will have a budget allotment, according to Miss Billings.

Because the county agents are so busy, "farm labor assistants" are being appointed to help with recruitment and with investigation of the farms to determine where it is advisable to place young women.

"We want to be very careful about placement," Miss Billings emphasized. "We expect to begin in a small way this year and hope to be well organized before next season." There will be local farm co-ordinators in each farm town, she explained, to check on working conditions.

The "Army" will buy its own uniforms, which have been designed by the United States Bureau of Home Economics working with clothing specialists from several state extension services. Consisting of a dark blue denim overall, jacket, and wrap-around skirt with a lighter blue shirt and a visored hat combining the two color, the WLA uniform is designed to put the Land Army on the same patriotic level as the other uniformed services. An attractive insignia decorates the cap and the bib of the overall.

Not only will members of the Land Army work in barns and fields, they will also relieve farm women of household cares to free them for more arduous agricultural duties. But whether they sign up for year-round or seasonal outdoor service or for work in the farm home, it will be with the main objective of producing more food for the national storehouse.

Courses are being organized at the State College at Amherst, which will run from three to six weeks. Travel and maintenance will be paid for recruits taking this training.

Miss Billings, who has been with the Massachusetts Extension Service since 1935, was herself a farmerette during World War I. Following that she taught home economics for a number of years at the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill. She took her M. A. at Columbia University.

Among those who attended the meeting were Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the New England Farm and Garden Association; Mrs. Roger S. Warner of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Mrs. Tom Lillie of Radcliffe, and Mrs. John Cunningham. For months these women have been trying to get State support for the organized recruiting and placement of women to help solve the farm-labor shortage.

Policewoman

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Irene Bohmbach

She will be appointed by Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh to head the 10 new policewomen on Boston's force.

Cutters Urged As Coast Guard Academy Need

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—A Congressional board, after its annual inspection of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., recommended today "a sufficient number" of corvettes or cutters be provided so that every reserve cadet may be trained in anti-submarine warfare.

The Academy officials told the group, headed by Representative Joseph J. O'Brien (R) of New York, that additional boats are needed for this purpose. The number was not specified in the report filed with Congress.

The committee recommended also that:

Modern ordnance material be supplied for "proper instruction" of all cadets.

Officers and other personnel returning from combat zones be assigned to the Academy for lectures.

Negotiations be started with the city of New London for acquisition of a strip of land on Riverside Park as a site for a chapel.

The report commended the Academy as in "excellent condition" and a school of "high scholastic attainments," despite rapid expansion to a point where 2,400 cadets and 475 Spars a year are receiving officer candidate training.

New Surprise Air Raid Test Planned for Greater Boston

Continued from Page 1

less there is a policeman right there holding a club over their heads."

Shortly before entering the conference room at 18 Tremont Street, headquarters for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Mr. Kelleher told a reporter he would ask the two services to delegate the Navy's Shore Patrol and the Army's Military Police as deputy wardens during an alert to aid in getting the soldiers and sailors under cover.

"We do not blame the wardens," he said, commenting on the test. "We do blame the public for an attitude that was amazing. They absolutely failed to obey the fundamental principles of citizen behavior. Servicemen were among the worst offenders."

The first audible, or "blue," signal, a sustained two-minute blast of horns or sirens, occurred at 7:20 p. m., alerting wardens and the public alike in the 41 cities and towns encircling Boston that comprise Region V.

The "Red" Signal

Five minutes later at 7:25 promenaders on the Boston Common as well as Victory gardeners in the suburbs heard the series of interrupted blasts, or "red" signal, that meant "planes were overhead," but many failed to take cover.

At 7:35, the sustained blast, or "blue" signal, sounded again and pedestrians and traffic moved once more. Some people, however, confused it with the "all clear" which was broadcast over the radio and by loudspeaker 10 minutes later.

In parts of Boston wardens were late reaching their posts and only semblances of discipline were maintained, leading one OCD official to comment that ack-ack casualties would have been high if Boston had actually been raided.

John J. Walsh, director of the local Safety Committee, toured downtown streets in an apparently fruitless endeavor to get people off the sidewalks and into shelters when the warble, or "red," signal was sounded.

"Tonight's test demonstrated very conclusively," he said, "that the public of Boston is apparently dependent upon the direction of ARP personnel for their behavior during an air raid. It is highly possible that, as tonight, not enough time would elapse in an actual raid to permit wardens to assume their posts in time to direct pedestrians."

Mr. Walsh suggested as a possible remedy that the public thoroughly familiarize themselves with the air raid signals, seek a shelter at the first sustained, or "blue," signal and stay under cover until the all-clear is sounded.

Criticism of the time of the surprise test, which lasted just 25 minutes, elicited the observation from Mr. Kelleher that most of the raids over England were made shortly before dawn or dusk, a factor which had motivated calling the alert just after the supper hour.

Bombing incidents were staged in several parts of Boston. Thirty Simmons College girls were "hit" by high explosives on the steps of the Public Library at Copley Square. ARP forces quickly mobilized and treated the casualties.

A surprise state-wide blackout in Vermont last night found no unlooked for incidents, but, officials said, citizens of the Green Mountain State were also slow in responding to the drill. A flash of lightning that short circuited New Haven's air-raid alert system resulted in scores of inquiries as to whether a blackout was in progress.

Shipyard Ousts 12 Shop Stewards

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, May 19 (AP)—The New England Shipbuilding Corporation management announced today discharge of 12 union shop stewards it claimed were "responsible for the work stoppage which seriously interfered with the construction of Liberty Ships at its east yard.

Thousands of day shift workers returned to the plant today after a two-day strike that C. I. O. leaders claimed was a "wildcat."

A statement by the management described the 12 employees as "ringleaders and those persons responsible" for the work stoppage. They were discharged by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, labor and personnel director of the huge shipyard.

Women Lifeguards Due Before Long

Women lifeguards are scheduled to assume duties on Massachusetts and municipal beaches for the first time this year.

The State Department of Civil Service has issued a call for able-bodied men and women 18 years of age or more to fill lifeguard jobs vacated by men called into military service.

Stubbs Quits Post

Resignation of John O. Stubbs of Westwood from the executive managership of the Victory Fund Committee of New England in order to return to his own business was announced yesterday by W. W. Paddock, Chairman of the War Finance Committee and Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and vicinity: Showers tonight with little change in temperature tonight and Thursday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Showers tonight with little change in temperature tonight and Thursday forenoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers in the south portion tonight and little change in temperature tonight and Thursday forenoon.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight except for occasional thunder storms tonight and continued showers Thursday forenoon in the extreme southeast portion; little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:53 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Thursday 12:25 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Coakley's Big Suit Against Munsey Co. Meets Dismissal

The $100,000 libel suit of Daniel H. Coakley, former member of the Governor's Council, against the Frank A. Munsey Company, New York publishers, was today dismissed with costs by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in an opinion filed in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court.

The opinion resulted from a motion from the Munsey Company on the grounds of improper service of the suit on an advertiser solicitor—Tilton S. Bell of Milton. Judge Wyzanski ruled that the "period for effective service having elapsed, it is ordered that the plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with costs." Mr. Bell was not in the employ of the publishers when notice of the suit was served on him. He testified that he left the employ of the company in January, 1942, and the Munsey Company was out of business at the end of that year and now is in the process of liquidation.

The suit was based on an article in Flynn's Detective Magazine published in February, 1942, and was originally brought into the Suffolk Superior Court and was later transferred to the United States District Court.

Day-Off Bill Signed

Governor Saltonstall today signed a bill granting one day off in six for Boston policemen. However, the measure will not become operative until the City Council approves the Act and not earlier than 90 days after termination of the war.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Russian Icons" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

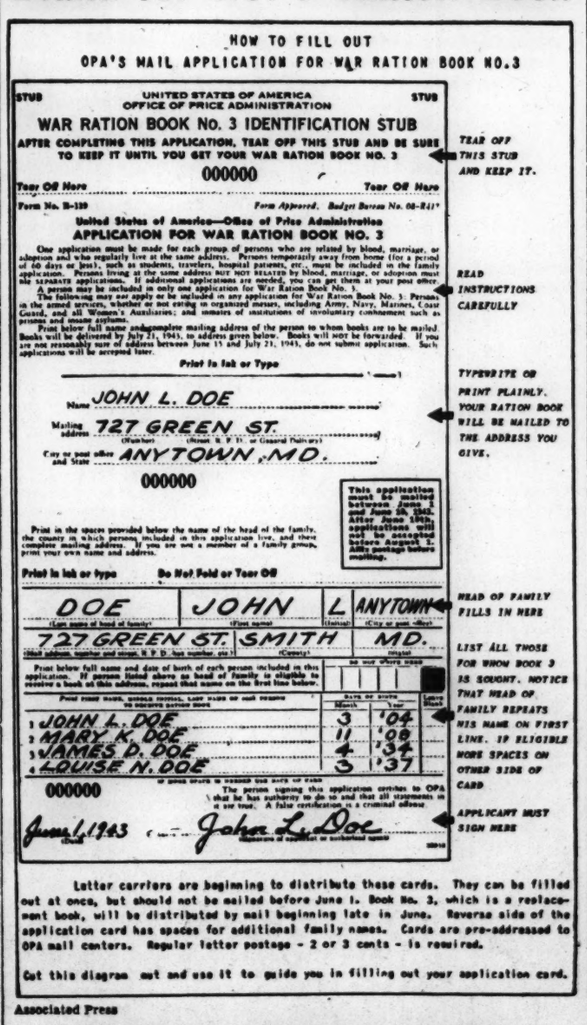
A recital by Helen Fellows, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the asupices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in the Edw. B. Nevin School, 851 Main Street, South Weymouth, at 7:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Blank for No. 3 Ration Book


HOW TO FILL OUT
OPA'S MAIL APPLICATION FOR WAR RATION BOOK NO. 3
STUB
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
STUB
WAR RATION BOOK No. 3 IDENTIFICATION STUB
AFTER COMPLETING THIS APPLICATION, TEAR OFF THIS STUB AND BE SURE TO KEEP IT UNTIL YOU GET YOUR WAR RATION BOOK NO. 3
TEAR OFF THIS STUB AND KEEP IT.
000000
Tear Off Here
Tear Off Here
Form No. R-130
Form Approved. Budget Bureau No. 08-R117
United States of America—Office of Price Administration
APPLICATION FOR WAR RATION BOOK NO. 3
READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY
Print below full name and complete mailing address of the person to whom books are to be mailed.
TYPEWRITE OR PRINT PLAINLY. YOUR RATION BOOK WILL BE MAILED TO THE ADDRESS YOU GIVE.
Name JOHN L. DOE
Mailing address 727 GREEN ST.
City or post office and State ANYTOWN, MD.
000000
This application must be mailed between June 1 and June 30, 1943. After June 30th, applications will not be accepted before August 1. Affix postage before mailing.
Print in the spaces provided below the name of the head of the family, the country in which persons included in this application live, and their complete mailing address. If you are not a member of a family group, print your own name and address.
Print in ink or type
Do Not Fold or Tear Off
HEAD OF FAMILY FILLS IN HERE
DOE (Last name of head of family) JOHN (First name) L (Initial) ANYTOWN (City or post office)
727 GREEN ST. (Mail address, number and street, R.F.D. box number, etc.) SMITH (Surname) MD. (State)
LIST ALL THOSE FOR WHOM BOOK 3 IS SOUGHT. NOTICE THAT HEAD OF FAMILY REPEATS HIS NAME ON FIRST LINE. IF ELIGIBLE USE SPACES ON OTHER SIDE OF CARD
Print read books, number of persons to receive ration books
Do not write above this line
Date of birth Month Year
1 JOHN L. DOE 3 '04
2 MARY K. DOE 11 '06
3 JAMES P. DOE 4 '34
4 LOUISE N. DOE 5 '37
000000
The person signing this application certifies to OPA that he has authority to do so and that all statements in it are true. A false certification is a criminal offense.
APPLICANT MUST SIGN HERE
June 1, 1943
John L. Doe
Signature of applicant or authorized agent
Letter carriers are beginning to distribute these cards. They can be filled out at once, but should not be mailed before June 1. Book No. 3, which is a replacement book, will be distributed by mail beginning late in June. Reverse side of the application card has spaces for additional family names. Cards are pre-addressed to OPA mail centers. Regular letter postage - 2 or 3 cents - is required.
Cut this diagram out and use it to guide you in filling out your application card.

Associated Press

Your Postman Should Deliver One Today

Hundreds of thousands of Massachusetts residents among the 4,500,000 entitled to the new War Ration Book No. 3, which will replace those now in use—will begin receiving application forms for the books today from their mail carriers. All post offices in the State now have the forms, which the State Office of Price Administration has urged consumers to fill out quickly and accurately and return to the OPA Mailing Center, 10 Postoffice Square, Boston. The above specimen copy of the application blank is to be used as a guide only in filling out your form. If your mailman does not leave a card at your home, you may obtain one at your local post office.

OUR JOB IS TO HELP YOU
You probably have an important reason if you travel today. We at The Commodore understand this—so our job is to put famous Commodore comfort and service at your disposal. With more to do on shorter visits, you'll appreciate The Commodore's convenience to all New York. 2000 large, outside rooms, all with bath.
FOUR FAMOUS RESTAURANTS
THE COMMODORE
"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"
Martin Sweeny, President
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS
BOSTON OFFICE: Little Building 80 Boylston Street, Room 1130 Phone Hubbard 5860

Your Oriental Rugs Cleaned by Hand
Costs you no more for this better method. Careful repairing by experts.
Complete Rug Service
Moustapha Avigdor Galleries, Inc.
EST. 1899
120 Newbury Street Boston
KEN. 7755

FLAGS
MAY 30th SPECIALS
4x6 100% Pure Wool $6.95
3x5 100% Pure Wool 4.95
NON FADE HIGH GRADE COTTON
4x6 $2.25
3x5 1.75
SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER WE PAY POSTAGE
FLY A SERVICE FLAG UNDER OLD GLORY
100% Wool 5 to 8 Stars Specify number of stars Postpaid Special
$1.00
HOME POLES FLAG POLES SERVICE FLAGS
THE FLAG CENTER
FLAGS OF ALL KINDS FOR EVERY PURPOSE
30 BRIDGE STREET—CAMBRIDGE
Near LECHMERE SQUARE Telephone TRO 1040

Chileans Assess War Aid On Eve of Rios Visit to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—As President Rios prepares to leave on his long-delayed visit to the United States, Chileans are reassessing their armed strength and asking what they could do if necessity arose for more active participation in the war.

One of the main reasons that Chile hesitated so long before breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis was this country's difficult defensive position. Because of its long littoral—2,700 miles—and exposed industrial setting due to the concentration of plants along the coast, Chile sought assurances of help from the United States.

Help by U. S. Kept Secret

What the United States has promised and done for Chile must remain military secrets. The impression prevails that Chile is reasonably well satisfied. It is generally known that this country stood most in need of fuel supplies for its forces, especially the Navy, more coastal artillery and modern fighting planes.

Internally, Chile has strengthened its defense structure by a law of national security which divides the country into military zones, gives commanding generals more power and places all dangerous Axis elements under strict surveillance. Guards have been arranged for the most important copper and nitrate mining plants, as well as for power stations and other public utilities. Much of Chile's industrial plant is within ship-shelling distance, or, at least, within easy access of carrier-based aircraft.

What of the available forces? The Army, as everyone knows, is German-trained. There are five divisions, with uniform and insignia closely resembling the country of their trainers. Practically all equipment has been German-supplied—seven milimeter Steyrs rifles and Krupp artillery and machineguns. Much of this equipment was acquired in the days of the dictator Ibañez, when Germany had almost a free hand with the Army, but it is somewhat out of date. A few Vickers tanks were obtained at the same time. There are no tanks to speak of today. A few Danish 20-millimeter anti-aircraft guns and some Browning automatic rifles are still used.

The feelings of the pro-German officers—and there were many of them—can only be imagined. It would be foolish to expect opinions to change overnight, but there is no reason to believe that they are not all loyal Chileans and respect their pledges of fealty to the Constitution. But a quarter of a century's training on German lines by imported German officers have left a mark on the Chilean Army which cannot be erased by a decree cutting the diplomatic relationships of the two countries.

"Friends of Germany" Dissolved

Everybody is agreed that it was good policy for this Asociación de Amigos de Alemania—the Association of Friends of Germany—to dissolve itself when diplomatic rupture came. This organization was made up of retired Chilean Army officers with strong pro-Nazi sympathies and exerted a pernicious influence on Army outlook. American policy was often balked by this organization. The personal influence of these retired officers, however, is still strong.

Against this influence are powerful counter-balancing factors. None but the deliberately blind or stupid could entertain the belief today that the Nazis are going to win the war. The Chilean Army is well-informed as to the gathering strength of the United Nations. Then there are the conscript rank and file, most of whom have graduated from a scholastic regime created by liberal governments. President Rios has seen to it that the commanding and staff officers are pro-Allied. He has made several changes lately in high personnel.

Added to about 25,000 to 30,000 Regular Army effectives are trained reserves of about 100,000, as the draft system requires training for every young man reaching 19. He remains on first reserve for 12 and second reserve for 17 years. There are also about 25,000 carabineers—armed police—which woud prove a tough fighting force. The carabineers have also been German-trained. One of its instructors was discharged because of his Nazi tendencies.

The Navy, English-trained, would be of most value to the United Nations if Chile was forced to take a more active part in patrolling or defending the South Pacific. It includes the 27,000-ton battleship Almirante Latorre, more or less modernized, three old cruisers, eight 1927 destroyers, nine submarines of about the same date, considerable auxilliary craft, and two transports. Officers nearly all speak English and, in the more pressing periods of the war, remained pro-Allied. There are roughly 1,000 officers and 12,000 men on active duty. Reserves would just about double this strength.

Chileans are traditionally good soldiers and sailors. On land they fight bravely and doggedly. On sea they have fought the most successful—certainly the most heroic actions in South American history.

LISTEN THURSDAYS TO

Henry Aldrich

★ You'll have a good time every minute of the 30 minutes you listen to *The Aldrich Family*, written by Clifford Goldsmith. And worthwhile!—you'll learn why *caffein-free* Postum is the drink for you.

8:30 P.M. (EWT)

NBC STATIONS

Sell your DIAMONDS

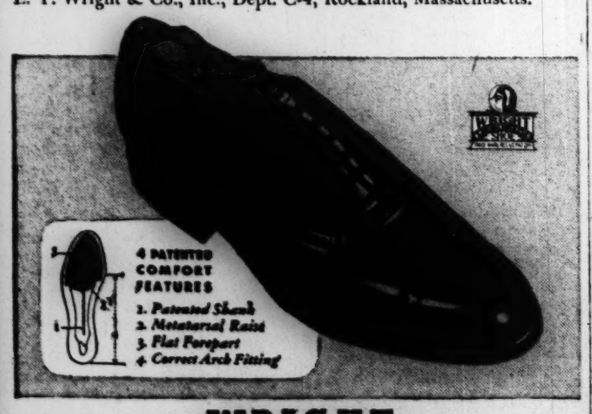
OLD GOLD, PLATINUM AND JEWELRY
We Purchase For Cash At Good Prices
Turn That Dead Stock Into War Bonds
BONDED APPRAISERS

Fifth Ave. Gold Buying Co.
Philip J. Stevens George F. Stevens
522 Fifth Ave. (44th), New York Suite 718 MU 2-2855

Essential ...FOR ACTIVE MEN

THE WAR makes busy men busier. More walking, longer hours result in foot discomfort and strain. That's why Wright Arch Preservers are "essential". From the moment you slip into them, you experience new foot comfort. Four patented features relieve strain and provide natural support. And you are assured perfect fit by trained fitters plus exceptionally wide size range . . . some models with sizes to 15 . . . some with widths AAAA to EEE. Besides, shoe coupons actually last longer with these longer-lasting shoes!

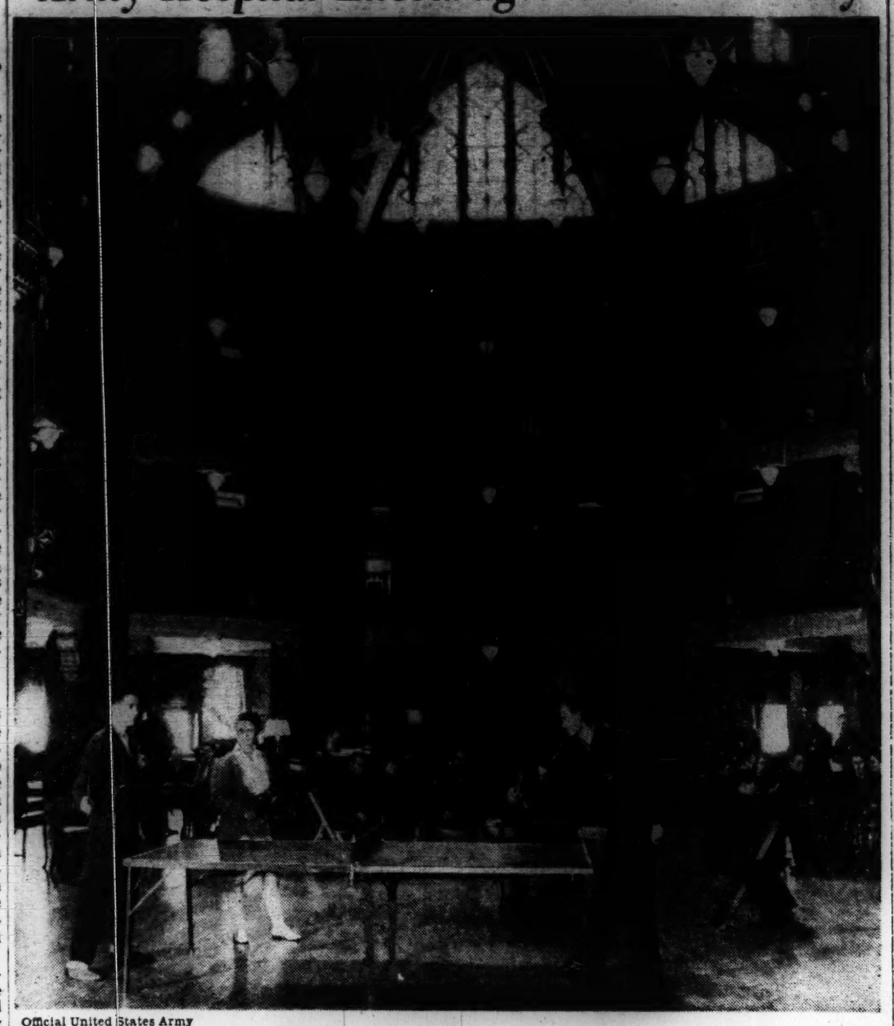
A thousand fine dealers carry these top quality "essential" shoes. Below is a partial listing. If your city is not included, write to E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Dept. C-4, Rockland, Massachusetts.



WRIGHT
Arch Preserver
SHOES

Atlanta Geo. Muse Clo. Co.
Atlantic City Kuttner's
Baltimore N. Hess' Sons
Bethlehem Saliby-Bradfield
Boston Walsh Shoe Store
Graham Shoe Co.
Filene's Men's Store
Brooklyn Phone WI 3-6540
Buffalo A. M. & A's
Burlington Boynton's
Elizabeth Hilpandorf's
Greensboro Bob't Sills
Hackensack Steckover's
Harrisburg Crego's
Hartford G. Fox & Co.
W. G. Simpson Corp.
Jacksonville Levy's
Jersey City Wasiee's
Lancaster, Pa. Shenk's
Lowell and Lawrence Dickerman-McCrudde
Lewiston Limoy-Wallehan
Miami Burdine's
Newark Peck, Lewis
New Castle, Pa. McCrum's
New Haven Emmons-Darby
New York City
In Metropolitan New York an easy durive. For store most conveniently located — telephone Wisconsin 7-6540
Passaic Steckover's
Paterson Kenner's Steckover's
Philadelphia Cherry's Shawbridge & Clothier
Pittsburgh Kaufmann's Boggs & Buhl
Portland Limoy-Wallehan
Richmond Miller, Rhoads
Rochester Pidgeon's
Springfield Morse & Haynes
St. Petersburg X-Ray Shoes
Syracuse Peck, Bennett
Trenton Fischer's
Utica Hughes'
Washington Boyce & Lewis Raleigh Haberdasher
Wilmington Shorn's
Worcester Toyman's
York, Pa. Newswanger's

Army Hospital Encourages Work and Play



Official United States Army

Recreational Hall at Forest Glen

National Park College at Forest Glen, Md., nationally known as a girls' finishing school, was purchased by the War Department last September for $855,000 and taken over on Jan. 20 as an annex to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. Only ambulatory patients are sent to Forest Glen. With a capacity of approximately 1,100 beds, this hospital now has about 500 patients. The old ballroom of the National Park College serves as an ideal recreational room. Two grand pianos, ping-pong tables, chess and checker boards, radios, writing desks, and phonographs provide a wide variety of diversion to pass the time away. Balconies overlooking the floor serve as "boxes" during entertainment.

New Kind of Army Hospital Uses Get-Well-Quick Activities

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST GLEN, Md., May 19—On the wooded campus of the former National Park College, alma mater of some of America's wealthiest women, the Army has established a new kind of hospital.

Soldiers in a recuperative stage are brought out here from Walter Reed Hospital in Washington for a reconditioning program that sends most of them back into the Army after a brief period.

"We find that when we keep them away from the usual hospital routine, their rehabilitation is accomplished a little more rapidly," Lieut. Col. Carl W. Temple, executive officer in charge, explained to newspaper women who visited the hospital recently under the auspices of the War Department's Women's Interests Section.

Under a reconditioning program first tried in England, there is little "lying around waiting to get well" at the Forest Glen Hospital. Men who are able must take up to four hours of drilling and active sports each day.

Athletic fields formerly used by girl students at the college are used for the soldiers' drills and sports events. When the weather is unfavorable they go inside the old gymnasium where bowling alleys, shuffleboard courts, and a basketball floor are available. Occupational therapy includes woodworking, weaving, leather work, drawing and clay modeling. Red Cross workers have encouraged some of the men to start victory gardens.

Cultural Background

Soldiers in their dark red fatigue clothes may gaze upon the murals, thirteenth century Italian fountain, and other art treasures that were gathered from many corners of the earth for the cultural advancement of the students. The spacious balconied ballroom is now a recreational hall, with Mrs. Fannie Helner Moore, former director of music for National Park College in charge as recreational director for the Red Cross. Hillbilly tunes are 'the boys' favorite music, and their favorite reading, comic books.

A castle with a moat that was once a sorority house is a recreation hall for nurses, and bachelor officers live in a clubhouse shaped like a windmill. A French parlor to which only engaged girls at the young ladies' school were allowed to take their beaus is just an everyday office.

As a part of its get-well-quick program the Army lets about 10 per cent of the men at Forest Glen go to town on recreation passes every week.

Before the war it cost a girl a basic $1,450 a year to go to National Park, but horseback riding, sightseeing trips and vacation cruises were all extra. The soldiers live there for nothing and even have the same chef in charge of the kitchen.

Rustic College Chapel

Instead of the regular Army chapel, Forest Glen has a rustic college chapel where services are held three times on Sundays and once on Wednesday evenings.

There is no self-pity among the recuperants at Forest Glen. Those who feel the worst are the ones who have been told they won't be well enough to go back into battle. The men scarcely ever talk about their exploits unless someone starts asking them questions.

The chief ambition at this get-well-quick hospital is to get out and back on the job of defeating the Japs and Nazis.

The average stay at the present time is only about 20 days.

"This place is all right if you don't stay long enough to get used to it," was the way one soldier summed up his estimate of the former exclusive girls' school.

2,000 H. P. Engine For New Bombers

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—America's newest aircraft engine, the 2,000-horsepower liquid-cooled Allison, probably will power some of the Army's huge new bombers, it was learned today.

This would mark the first time that the Army has used liquid-cooled engines inn bombers, although they are used—in much lower horsepower ratings—for most of the Army's present fighter planes.

It is known that the Army has approved and accepted the 2,000-horsepower Allison, and is ready to use it when a suitable plane design is available.

The suitable design is understood to be one of the new and bigger bombers which Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker has said his Eighth Air Force expects to have in operation over Europe soon—the plane Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Forces Commander, had in mind when he said several months ago that the Liberators and Flying Fortresses were "the last of the small bombers."

The new bomber is said to possess a much larger bomb load and greater range than any plane now in use.

One factor said to have led to experimental installation of the liquid-cooled engine was the difficulty encountered in overheating of air-cooled engines and resulting fires. However, its installation, it was said, is not intended to be a substitute for air-cooled power plants in the new bombers, but an alternate and parallel development. The liquid-cooled, as a matter of fact, presents the designers with equal problems.

So far, the only plane in actual use which is powered with a 2,000-horsepower liquid-cooled engine is Britain's new fighter, the Hawker-Typhoon, which uses the Napier saber engine.

MARKILO MARKERS

Five styles: TH (holes), TS (studs), Flex, Limp, Klip (clip-on). Samples and circulars on request.

MARKILO
3651 S. So. Racine Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTATION IN BRITAIN

BRITISH Engineering Works with extensive connections and marketing facilities, is making Post-War plans and desires sales on exclusive representation Gt. Britain, etc. (including if necessary part or whole manufacture), of any really leading engineering products used by all industries. Examples: Auto. Servicing Plant (compressors, gas/oil storage, pumps, lifts, handling); Oil Filters; Water Softening and Treatment (domestic/industrial); Refrigeration; Building and Construction specialities; Heating/Air Conditioning; Canning and Dairy Plant; Any kind Chemical Engineering plant. Alternatively, willing negotiate manufacturing rights. Write Box W-1749, BCM/CRM, London, W. C. 1.

Thousands Quit Flooded Homes

By the Associated Press

Thousands of families have left their homes in scattered sections of several Midwest and Southwest states as surging waters from rivers and streams inundated sections of some cities and flooded farm and river bottom lands and resulted in seven fatalities.

Damage to crops and property was heavy, although no official estimates were given, as the floods struck Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

In Indiana, where at least one third of the State was gripped by the worst flood in 30 years, some 10,000 persons were homeless in 20 counties. The main highways of flood were the Wabash, White and Mississenewa Rivers, but hundreds of other streams overflowed and plagued wide sections.

Pressure of the flood-swollen Arkansas River broke the "big inch" oil pipe line and cut off the flow of fuel from Texas to Illinois. Valves were closed promptly.

Estimates were that 1,000,000 acres of farm and bottom land were flooded in Illinois and Indiana. Scores of bridges were washed out. Warnings of floods rivaling last week's record-breaking overflows came from Muskogee, Okla., although the Arkansas River was falling generally in Arkansas.

FLOWERS FOR
Weddings
Birthdays
AND
Anniversaries
Telegraphed Anywhere
LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Air Power Proves Right in War Trinity

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., May 18—A six-day tour just completed through the Army Air Force's School of Applied Tactics here is convincing evidence that the air sector of American military strength has found its feet. The announcement of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, naming AAFSAT as one of the three units of the new joint-Army-Navy Staff School has confirmed this fact.

The Secretary's announcement means, too, that air power remains no longer the "orphan child" of the American military machine. Air officers have, of course, long contended that air power was one of the trinity of land, sea, and air strength necessary to prosecute a war. Never, however, until the Secretary's announcement, had their views been given an official status. Today it indicates a closer co-operation of the Army, Navy and Air High Commands—an approach to the "unified command" which is credited with being responsible for earlier German war successes.

High officers at the Orlando base alluded to the unified command idea by hailing the Secretary's announcement as a "remarkable step toward the integration of combined operations in a theater of war."

Brig. Gen. Hume Peabody, Commandant of the Orlando base, whose interview with reporters concluded the tour, called the new role of AAFSAT the "realization of a dream of 1932 in a tactical school."

Course at Georgetown

Under the plan Navy and Army staff officers will be sent through AAFSAT to receive air power indoctrination and AAFSAT officers in turn will be sent to the Navy and Army Staff Schools to be indoctrinated in land and sea principles. At the conclusion of the courses, all officers are to be sent to the combined Army-Navy Staff College which is to be located in Georgetown University in Washington. The first courses at Georgetown are scheduled to begin June 1.

AAFSAT is admirably equipped and staffed to carry out indoctrination of its own units and other service units which will be sent to it. An area of 15,000 square miles of central Florida of which Orlando is headquarters, contains numerous satellite fields dispersed as they would be in a war theater and where various special problems may be worked out by air and ground units based at each field.

Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, Director of Tactical Development, stated that there are about 400 projects under way here. They include new methods of bombing moving targets, developments in increased firing power for planes, controlled interception of enemy planes by means of secret radio devices, antiaircraft fire and illumination control, and bombing equipment and techniques.

Works As Unit

During the tour, reporters visited a service center operating under simulated combat conditions. The entire area was cleverly concealed from the air, soldiers wore battle dress and gas masks, and dived for slit trenches when fighter planes strafed the area, "giving us a working over" as the boys put it. "Rugged" is the only word for the conditions under which these troops were living.

Again, the older doctrine of separate military services working independently out of their own depots was a fiction here. Engineer, ordnance, chemical warfare, air repair, medical, and mess details were working together in a coordinated effort. This was a unit training to carry out every phase of war under its own auspices.

The press dined in a mess shack which for subtropical setting and the scream of planes overhead, lacked only the sound of gunfire to give a fairly close semblance to conditions in the South Pacific. Later the correspondents were flown over the area and had to have it pointed out from the air.

In another area, shoe and clothing salvage and repair, bakery, and laundry units were working under simulated field combat conditions. The latest in mobile field equipment was inspected including refrigerated trailer trucks for meat and perishables, baking and cooking ovens fired by gasoline burners, and powered units running by current produced by gasoline-operated motor generators.

Night fighting technique was disclosed to be in a state where fighter planes may be directed from the ground by secret radio devices up to the point where the pilot may get the enemy ship in his own ring sight and "give him a squirt" with his own guns.

In one of the first disclosures permitted on radar—a virtually fabulous method of radio detection, Lieut. Col. Winston W. Kratz, night-fighting expert of AAFSAT, told how British fighter pilots using radar-receiver data had shot down German night bombers that they could not see. Probable hits were made, Colonel Kratz said, because when the planes returned to their home airdromes bits of a bomber and oil were found on the planes.

While the Germans undoubtedly are using the equivalent of radar, Colonel Kratz said, he felt certain that radar devices developed by Allied natural scientists were superior. Colonel Kratz termed the night-fighter pilot as the "lone wolf" of aerial warfare who must attack alone, in darkness, and in weather that keeps other planes on the ground.

CAREER FOR A LIVING
...living for a career

Life at THE BARBIZON, being so friendly and convenient, appeals to young women who are in New York studying, planning a career, enjoying a furlough . . . or just on a holiday.

Within a few minutes of shops, theatres, art and music centers. Always something to do . . . recitals, lectures, teas—sun-decks, swimming pool, lounges, library, music studios with Steinway Grands. 700 smartly furnished rooms each with radio. Moderate priced restaurants.

Tariff: From $2.00 per day
From $12.00 per week

NEW YORK'S MOST EXCLUSIVE HOTEL RESIDENCE FOR YOUNG WOMEN
The Barbizon
LEXINGTON AVE. AT 63rd ST., NEW YORK

July 3

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford, do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before July 3 better notify us right now.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Howard Tropical Worsted Suits
Thousands of minute pores in the scientifically loomed fabric, give you positive ventilation and assure cool comfort. Light in weight... well tailored.
Coat and Trousers $21.75

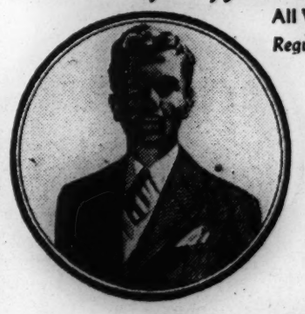
Howard Quality is True
...Good Thru and Thru!

THERE ARE MANY WAYS in which Howard quality clothes will increase your pleasure in being well dressed. Howard styles are smart . . . well tailored, to fit so perfectly that you feel at home in a Howard garment the moment you try one on. But this is not the only virtue. You find it expressed in the kind and quality of fabrics used . . . in the precision with which the garments are tailored . . . in the durability that is "tailored in" to give long wear . . . in the value that is far above the one low price. Surely you want this kind of quality in your clothes. Come in . . . you'll see what we tell you is true . . . What we sell you is good thru and thru.

One Price Only
HOWARD SUITS AND TOPCOATS
$26.75 ALL ONE PRICE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Use our Time Payment Plans . . . only one dollar service fee.

Howard Youngfellow Sport Coats
All Wool . . Sizes 12 to 20
Regular . . . Stocky . . . Long
All One Price $11.75



Plain colors and plaids to gladden the heart of every youngfellow. Makes a fine combination when worn with a pair of Gabardine slacks.

Howard Youngfellow Gabardine Slacks
$5.50

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
Open Every Evening

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1600 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Avenue 1772 Pitkin Avenue
Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Avenue • Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Avenue
Flushing . . . 39-09 Main Street • White Plains . . . 186 Main Street
Newark . . . 82 Market Street • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Avenue
Paterson . . . 160 Market Street • Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 So. 69th Street
Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St.
Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street
Worcester . . . 104 Front Street • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street
Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina Street • Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue
Chicago . . . 222 So. State St. 6345 So. Halsted St. 11121 So. Michigan Ave.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY

FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.

Old English Furniture
Works of Art

LONDON
26 King St., St. James

NEW YORK
6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

'This Land Is Mine' on Screen—Films in Prospect—The Daily Dialer

Laughton and Miss O'Hara Stars of Film at Keith's

By Edwin F. Melvin

Problems of resistance to Nazi invaders in the occupied countries of Europe have not escaped the attention of either the stage or the screen. They are presented dramatically and effectively once more in "This Land Is Mine," the new film written by Dudley Nichols and directed by Jean Renoir, which arrived late yesterday afternoon at the Keith Memorial.

Though the picture is concerned largely with the development of character and the inner struggles of decision which precede the outward expression of action, it is not above launching into highly melodramatic episodes. It has been skillfully directed and on the whole it is admirably acted. But there are occasions when Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Hara, who share the starring honors, overstress the emotions. The concluding speeches by Mr. Laughton are eloquent statements of democracy, but from the point of view of drama they seem somewhat artificially inserted.

♪ ♪ ♪

The film is concerned with the dilemma of an occupied town in France and in particular with the problem of conduct which faces a timid schoolteacher, the role played by Mr. Laughton. The man has been coddled by an oversolicitous mother and is congenitally inclined to the side of collaboration with the invaders. But eventually he conquers his fears, sees plainly the path of duty, and speaks out boldly regardless of the consequences.

The film is not a one-sided statement. Though it does not agree with the collaborationists, it motivates their actions carefully. It makes the commander of the Nazi force an intelligent and imaginative officer who realizes the futility of too repressive measures and who seeks so far as he is able to enlist the aid of the people of the town.

The excitements which go to make up popular entertainment have not been overlooked. There are pursuits, narrow escapes, betrayals, and the tragedies which go with capture. Courage finds room for expression and there is a measure of romance.

♪ ♪ ♪

The concluding portion of the story finds the schoolteacher unjustly accused of the murder of one of the collaborationists. During his trial, he takes the opportunity in his plea to the jury to analyze the behavior not only of himself but of his fellow citizens and to speak out for democratic principles and in justification of sabotage as the means of resistance against tyranny left to an occupied country. He is acquitted but as he returns to his schoolroom to read to his pupils a statement of human rights he knows that his hour of liberty is limited.

Mr. Laughton gives one of his best performances. Miss O'Hara as his fellow teacher is charming and attractive but there are moments when she is not entirely persuasive.

Some of the most able acting is in the supporting roles. Walter Slezak, for instance, as the Nazi commander, gives a highly intelligent and ably balanced performance. Kent Smith is likable and colorful in the more conventional role of a saboteur, and Philip Merivale gives a dignified reading to the role of a courageous headmaster.

Una O'Connor is tense and emotional as a domineering mother.

At the Pops Tonight

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Tchaikovsky
March of the Little Lead Soldiers ..... Pierné
Dance of the Buffoons, from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Minuet and Carillon from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," American Salute ..... Morton Gould
Finale of Symphony No. 5 ..... Shostakovitch
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
March, "Only One Vienna" ..... Schrammel
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

This is justifiable to a degree but it seems somewhat overdue. George Sanders as a collaborationist who regrets his betrayal of a friend, and Thurston Hall as an unctuous mayor are among the conspicuous members of the cast.

'The Play's the Thing'

"The Play's the Thing," which was revived at the Plymouth last evening, is a boldly sophisticated Continental comedy, written originally in the Hungarian by Ferenc Molnar and adapted by P. G. Wodehouse. It was first presented in New York in 1926 and later in Boston with Holbrook Blinn in the principal role. The same part in the revival is done by Lionel Atwill with Clarence Derwent prominent in the supporting cast and with Virginia Peine of the movies filling the only feminine assignment.

The play centers on a risqué situation and the dramatic development turns on the use of double-entendre. The rising curtain discovers a fashionable playwright, his collaborator, and the young composer who is the protégé. They are newly arrived guests at a castle somewhere on the Italian Riviera.

It is their intention to surprise the prima donna who is the composer's fiancée. But before they can make her aware of their presence they overhear through the thin wall which separates her room from their quarters a compromising erotic conversation between her and the actor who had been her lover. The rest of the story hangs on the efforts of the playwright to devise on the spur of the moment, unknown to his companions, a play within a play which will give a harmless connotation to the suggestive talk to which they have listened.

The amusing part of the comedy is found in the technical discussion of playwriting with which Molnar has decorated his dialogue, the amazing breakfast which the playwright orders and proceeds to consume with gusto, and the exchange of courtesies between the playwright and the butler assigned to attend the guests. Molnar does know how to write polished dialogue and he does know the tricks of his trade. But the talk tends to be excessive and the slow pace of the performance emphasizes its leisurely nature.

Mr. Atwill lacks a little of the urbanity required for the part of the fashionable dramatist and last evening there were moments when he did not seem certain of his lines. But he is a long-practiced player who can cover up little hesitations and make them seem almost intentional. Mr. Derwent was admirably cast as the collaborator. Whenever a telling phrase comes his way he can turn it to advantage. Horace Sinclair managed admirably with the fat part of the butler.

Hunter Gardner was more successful with the farcical humors of the final act than with the earlier portions of the play. Miss Peine did all that was required with the artificial role of the prima donna.

E. F. M.

'The Play's the Thing'

At the Plymouth—Revival of Ferenc Molnar's Hungarian play in an adaptation by P. G. Wodehouse, presented by Max J. Brown. The cast:

Sandor Turai ..... Lionel Atwill
Mansky ..... Clarence Derwent
Albert Adam ..... Philip Young
Ilona Szabo ..... Virginia Peine
Almady ..... Hunter Gardner
Johann Dwornitschek ..... Horace Sinclair
Meli ..... Murray Bennett
Lackey ..... Edward Reveaux

Ann Sheridan and Errol Flynn

In "Edge of Darkness," moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

'China' and Alan Ladd Due at the Metropolitan

Two new films are announced to start Thursday at the Metropolitan. Heading the bill will be "China," with Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, and William Bendix in the principal roles. The story is about three Americans, two of them oil men and the third a teacher, who join a party of Chinese guerrillas in evacuating a group of Chinese girl students from an area threatened by the Japanese. John Farrow directed, and the cast includes Philip Ahn, a Korean actor, Soo Yong, Iris Wong, and some 800 Chinese players.

The other feature will be "He Hired the Boss," a comedy about a meek bookkeeper who becomes an air-raid warden and gets involved in a series of wild adventures. Stuart Erwin and Evelyn Venable head the cast. Thomas Loring directed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mexican Films

Starting today the Fine Arts Theater will be showing a Mexican film, "Seda, Sangre y Sol," which is translated as "Silk, Blood, and Sun." The story is a modern one about bull-fighters. Jorge Negrete, Gloria Marin, and Pepe Oritz head the cast. The dialogue is in Spanish but English titles are provided. Another item on the program is "The Boxer," with the Mexican comedian Cantinflas in the principal role.

♪ ♪ ♪

'More the Merrier'

A second week is scheduled at the State and Orpheum for "The More the Merrier," the comedy about housing conditions in Washington, starring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, and Charles Coburn. Richard Gaines, Bruce Bennett, Fay Silly, Clyde Fillmore, Stanley Clements, and Don Douglas are in the cast.

The companion feature continues to be "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," starring Chester Morris, Ann Savage, and George Stone.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Edge of Darkness'

Starting Thursday, "Edge of Darkness," with Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. Also moving over to the twin theaters will be "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," with Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll, and Cecil Kellaway.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday the features at the Uptown Theater will be "The Hard Way," with Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, and Joan Leslie; and "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," with Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien, and Barry Fitzgerald.

♪ ♪ ♪

At South Station

The short features scheduled for the South Station Theater starting Friday include "The Road to Tokio," a film on Army Air Force bands, "Screen Snapshots" on Alan Mowbray, Tom Mix, Bill Hart, Buck Jones, and other stars, "Aqua Aces," "Army Doctor," Leon Errol in "Gem Jams," Disney's "Education for Death," based on the book of the same name, three cartoons, and newsreels.

Ludmila Tzelikovskaya

In the Russian film, "Spring Song," coming to the Exeter Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Keith Boston

"Follow the Band" with Leon Errol and Mary Beth Hughes will be the feature film at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. On the stage will be Tony Pastor and his orchestra, and Kenny Baker.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Exeter

"They Got Me Covered," with Bob Hope and "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," with Edmond O'Brien and Barry Fitzgerald, will be the feature film of the Exeter starting Thursday.

On the Stage

"Uncle Harry," the mystery melodrama which is just rounding out a year's run in New York, may be expected in Boston late in September. A nationwide tour is scheduled to start in New Haven on Wednesday, Sept. 23. That should bring it to Boston on Monday, Sept. 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Merry Widow" is expected to start an engagement at the Boston Opera House on Thursday evening, May 27. Kitty Carlisle and Wilbur Evans will head the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Edith Van Cleve and Arnold Gurtler are selecting a company for summer stock at Elitch Gardens, Denver.

Music to Mark Latin America Radio Feature

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In observance of the first anniversary of the CBS Latin American Network, musical greetings from New York, with Howard Barlow conducting the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Eileen Farrell, soprano, and the Johnny Gart Trio will be radiocast tonight, CBS, 11:15 p. m., WEEI, by recording, 11:30 p. m. From the Network's Latin American affiliations outstanding artists of each country will offer typical musical salutes.

Excerpts from Puccini's "La Tosca" will be presented on Great Moments in Music with Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, singing the leading roles. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Stations WBZ-WBZA present a special program from a Japanese submarine, captured at Pearl Harbor, and now touring the country in aid of the war bond campaign. To be heard at 6:30 p. m.

Jim Ameche, collector of unusual stories about Manhattan, brings a dramatic sketch about a music box to Manhattan at Midnight, entitled "Bid for Happiness," BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Jackie Cooper, Donald O'Connor and Diana Lynn join Lionel Barrymore in Mayor of the Town in a story of adolescence, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Fred Astaire and Constance Moore co-star in an original dramatization on Soldiers With Wings, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Lowell Thomas will be guest player on the Wally Butterworth Quiz Show, Take-A-Card, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Cary Grant, screen comedian and Don Barclay are guests on Eddie Cantor's program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Capt. Herbert Underwood, U.S.N.R., and Dr. Herbert Davis, President of Smith College, are the principal speakers at the College's Commencement Exercises, MBS-WNAC, 1:30 p. m.

Lafayette Day Comes Tomorrow

Tomorrow will be celebrated as Lafayette Day in Massachusetts under a proclamation issued by Governor Saltonstall.

In the proclamation the Governor said that "throughout history no man more fully embodies the honor and glory of the French than Marquis de Lafayette; nor more fully forecasts France of the future. In honoring his memory in word and deed we appreciate more keenly the real spirit of France, which cannot be crushed and already is rising again."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Christ Church, Cambridge—Organ recital by W. Judson Rand, organist. 8:30. (No admission charge).

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

Exeter—"Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Silk, Blood and Sun," Jorge Negret. 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:35. "The Boxer," Cantinflas. 2:25, 4:30, 6:45, 9:20.

Kenmore—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. 2:50, 6:20, 9:40. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:10, 10:05. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Metropolitan—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Majestic—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan." 10 a. m., 1:23, 5:25, 9:28. "You Can't Take It With You." 11:42 a. m., 3:05, 7:05.

Modern—"Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"War Against Mrs Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

RKO—Boston—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25 3:25, 6:25, 9:05.

Scollay—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "The Omaha Trail," James Craig. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

South Station Theater—"Inside Fascist Spain," "Ashcan Fleet," "Marines in the Making," "Ski Soldiers," "A Maid Made Mad," "Ozzie Nelson and His Band." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

Telepix—"March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain," "Pete Smith Novelty," "Mountain Climbing," "Athletic Training of Pre-Flight Cadets," "Science," "McFarland Twins and Orchestra." Disney cartoon. Half-hour of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:25. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia De Havilland. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, Thomas Mitchell. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 6:40, 9:25. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "We Are the Marines."

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "No Place for a Lady." William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay.
Coolidge Corner: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello.
Cleveland Circle: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Henry Baker. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," J. Rogers, N. Beery, Jr. 2, 8.
University: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "The Thirty-Nine Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Walt Disney's 'Der Fuehrer's Face.'"
Codman Square: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 8:10. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
Park: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:01, 6:11, 9:21.
Mystic: "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:35.
Plaza: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:55, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 3, 9:05.
Strand: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:10, 9:10. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Joan Leslie. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Belita.
Fellsway: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Anna Lee. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson.

NATICK—Cohasset: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Susan Peters. 1:45, 8.

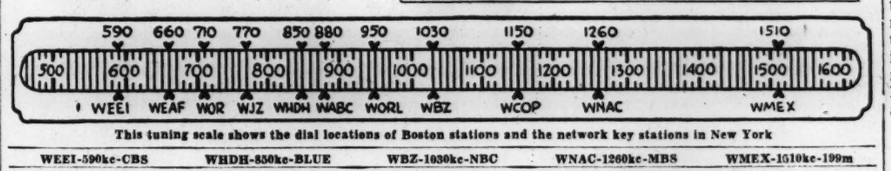
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Happy Go Lucky," Eddie Bracken, B. Hutton. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris, George Stone. 2, 8.
Strand: "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's America's Food Crisis." Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey.
Strand: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. "Little Miss Molly," Maureen O'Hara.
Capitol: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Fall In," William Tracy.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Belita. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Flight from Destiny," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2:08, 7:53. "Little Nelly Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 3:27, 9:12.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers.
Coolidge: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Beth Hughes.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Mugtown." Dead End Kids.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Continuous from 5 on Sunday.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In-Theater: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "March of Time—America's Food Crisis." Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. Selected Shorts.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News comments	Parent-Teacher Forum	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Your Home Front Reporter; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	baseball game	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15 Newscast	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:30 Clean Up; Talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch		Jimmie Lunceford's Orch
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown, sk.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	baseball game	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol; drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Hollywood: Music	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Jap Submarine; Songs	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Or.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	The Answer Man	"California Melodies"	"Lyric Theatre Drama"
7:45 "Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. & Mrs. North": com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card": quiz with	Attuck's Chorus
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Gladys Swarthout: French
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	Arias
9:30 Millie Berle; variety; orch.; guests	Tony Pastor's Orch.;	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings"	Sports Matinee
9:45	Orch.; "Short Mystery"	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album; News
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15 "La Tosca"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30 "Elwell's Weekly"	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 Morton Gould's Or.	Valaida Snow's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Mary Martin, guest	Harry Green's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30 Latin-American Anniversary: music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Home Town	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship;
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical 30's	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam; OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Landt Trio: songs	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Musical Highlights	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vocalist; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"		
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	B. Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday: sk	Hour; music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Ma Perkins: sketch	Howard MacNeish, hymns	"Aunt Jemima"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	"Big Sister": sketch	Smith Col. Commencem't	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	'Light of the World': sk	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	Sports program	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Women's War Say, Com.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Your Home Front Reporter; News	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:15 Newscast	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch		Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:30 Clean Up; Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:45 B. Elliott: Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Hollywood: Music	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	A Templeton; Fighting	Music for Moderns: s'ngs	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring

Agencies in Capital Called Milk-Poultry Crisis Cause

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Serious shortages of dairy and poultry products—which may bring drastic rationing of both before the end of the coming summer—are being caused by Government agencies in Washington, it is charged today. Restrictive price and marketing orders have brought about an "artificial milk shortage" in the Greater Boston area, and have established a huge "black market" in eastern-produced poultry, declared representatives of both industries.

The practically identical charges—almost as though a definite pattern were being followed—were made at simultaneous meetings in Boston, last night, of the Boston Chapter of the American Marketing Society, and the Independent Milk Dealers Association of Boston.

Protesting the recent half-cent "roll back" of milk prices, ordered by the Office of Price Administration, which went into effect in Boston last Saurday, the 72 producer-dealers present at the dairy meeting adopted a resolution, in which it was declared that, "on account of the provisions of the Federal order, small distributors are being bled white with premiums paid the producer organizations for the necessary raw products.

"If we are no longer to have a collective system of Government, eliminate the Federal Order," the resolution continued. "If the OPA is to set ridiculous price ceilings, let them see to it that the Greater Boston Milk Distributors are subsidized under such collective system.

"If the collective system is to end, let the OPA withdraw ceiling prices and allow fair price for fluid milk in this area, to be determined by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board."

Devious Route for Poultry

Declaring that from 75 to 90 per cent of the poultry produced in the eastern states is being diverted from normal retail outlets and reaches consumers by roundabout channels at above-ceiling prices, Leavitt C. Parsons, Publisher of Northeastern Poultrymen, told members of the Marketing Society that the worst "black market" in America appears to be in poultry.

Prices as high as "$3 a bird for anything that breathes" are being paid to poultry dealers, who, with the temptation of "3,000 smackers right in their hands at one time," are selling out their entire businesses and going into other lines.

The loss of only 6,000 birds in this way can mean a cut of 24,000 eggs a week, Mr. Parsons added, as he predicted "dried eggs or nothing" for next fall. "Where is this poultry going," he asked, "since it is not to be found in your local market?"

The bulk of it, he declared, is going to night club, restaurant, hotel, and institutional buyers. "There's no question but that they are the present major outlets for most of the 'black market' poultry supplied.

"Black markets," Mr. Parsons continued, "are a social phenomena and can be always expected whenever natural or artificial limitations on the free sale of a product interfere with the free buying of those who have money to pay and the urge to buy. The OPA cannot be entirely blamed."

Andrew Christie, President of the Poultry and Egg National Board, present at the meeting, which was also attended by Regional OPA officials, advocated giving the OPA an opportunity to use its "funds for enforcement, not for literature." He said that restrictive regulations were putting poultry producers "behind the eight-ball."

Milk Shortage Artificial?

Earlier in the day, the State Milk Control Board, meeting in New Bedford, heard from Joseph Cort, Director of the Board, that "machinery for rationing must have been set up, or else OPA could be accused of negligence."

The milk shortage forecast at this Board meeting was declared to be "artificial" by Otis H. Parker, President of the Dealers Association, who added that actually production of milk for the Greater Boston market increased from some 82,000,000 pounds in March, 1938, to 102,000,000 pounds in March, 1943—a surplus of some 40,000,000 pounds.

"Currently additional governmental bureaucrats have bungled the situation to a point where there is a dangerous emergency," the resolution declared. Although milk producers in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington are receiving subsidies, it added, "in Boston, through actions of the OPA and the Dairy Section of the United States Department of Agriculture, distributors have, in substance, been told to find their own subsidy."

Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Chairman of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, told the milk dealers that while the OPA took the credit for rolling back the price of milk in Boston, it took no credit for "rolling back the quality. I presume Boston is being used as a guinea pig," he added, in predicting an acute milk shortage by next autumn.

N. E. Group Off For Merchant Marine Course

More than 100 New England volunteers left the Regional Enrolling Office of the United States Maritime Service at 177 Milk Street, Boston, today, destined for Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., to train for positions in the merchant marine.

It was one feature of today's observance of National Maritime Week. The volunteers receive five weeks of basic training and are then examined for adaptability to train for cadet midshipmen, ship's clerk, radioman, cook, baker, steward and work in the deck or engine departments.

At the quarters of the Boston Marine Society on Broad Street—oldest organization of its kind in the world—open house was observed today and the public was invited to inspect old records, relics and ship models that are kept there.

Plans of the Transportation Corps of the Army in co-operation with shipping interests of Boston, for a Maritime Day display in Copley Square Friday, Saturday and Sunday were disclosed today. The display is to be one of the most striking and unusual ones to be seen in Boston in connection with marine affairs.

A 60-foot model of a modern cargo vessel complete with booms, winches and other cargo handling equipment is to feature the exhibit. It is the "U. S. A. T. Bataan." Adjacent to the ship will be a full-size radio shack containing all the equipment carried by transoceanic freighters, and arranged so the public can walk through it. A full-sized life boat will be shown in such a way that all its equipment such as water tanks, rations, sails and first-aid equipment can be seen.

Theme of the exhibit is to be the display of supplies and equipment sent by the Transportation Corps to overseas units all over the world. The number and variety of articles that the Army has to carry in stock and transport is enormous. Articles of clothing for use in hot and cold climates will be on display and there will be all sorts of miscellaneous supplies from field kitchens to a chaplain's field organ. The Transportation Corps band from the Army Base will play in Copley Square from 2 to 4 and from 6 to 8 p. m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Price-Control and Rationing Favored as Postwar Measure

The continuation of price-control and rationing would help the United States to make an orderly transition from war conditions to those of peace, is the opinion voiced this morning, in an interview, by Mrs. Helen Everett Meiklejohn, on her arrival in Boston.

She stressed the point that this was a purely personal view and not to be interpreted as representing in any way the Office of Price Administration which she has been serving, until her recent resignation, as chief of the Consumer League Section of the Miscellaneous Product Rationing Division.

She is the wife of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, and will speak this evening on "Things in Our Power" at the annual dinner of the Young Women's Christian Association in Boston.

One of the tragedies in Washington, she said, is the crippling by Congress, for lack of funds, of the National Resources Planning Board, "our ablest planning agency in the Capital." Emphasizing the importance of planning now for the postwar period instead of waiting and making hasty programs later, she stated that she had been impressed by the willingness of the public on the whole to co-operate in the rationing and control scheme. The public showed a desire to be treated "as though capable of rising to great patriotic effort."

This eagerness to co-operate she felt should be maintained after the war, when there would probably be an unthinking demand for goods which went off the market or became scarce in wartime, and when the setting would be favorable for inflation. Price control and rationing would be necessary, she declared, not only to assure equitable distribution at home but also to save the children of European lands from malnutrition.

She urged that the Federal Government assume responsibility then for seeing that the transition is orderly, and that the Government, business, agriculture and labor co-operate in the conversion of wartime plants to peacetime centers of production.

The demobilization of the Army, she felt, should not proceed faster than the opening of employment opportunities. There should be a well fortified national employment service, and some over-all planning for moving people from contracting areas to those in process of expanding. Educating the men in the Army to live at home in a postwar, democratic society, she saw as a definite need, and recommended giving any soldier who desired it, on demobilization, the opportunity to pursue vocational or liberal education, assisted if necessary by Government funds.

She expressed her appreciation of the work of the Y. W. C. A. as a much-needed organization in interpreting social and economic conditions according to "a coherent Christian philosophy." Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President of the Y. W. C. A., will be chairman at the dinner this evening, at the Boston headquarters. Following Mrs. Meiklejohn's address there will be a reception for the retiring Executive Secretary, Mrs. Charles Todd Wolf.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, varying from those which went into effect May 17, will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

June 1—New War Ration Book No. 3 will be issued about June 1 on basis of mailed applications, distributed to consumers by Boston Postoffice today.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," "G," and "H" stamps in War Ration Book Two, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

May 31—Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" will expire.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds. Ten pounds of home-canning sugar will be made available soon on stamps, the numbers of which will be announced. This will be in addition to 15 pounds per person for which applications may now be made at local boards.

June 1—Stamp No. 13 will be good for 5 pounds through Aug. 15.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Expiration dates of B, C, and T coupons vary.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Christian Science Program May 23

Henry Edison Williams of Brookline, Mass., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Mutual Broadcasting System's "Radio Chapel" series on Sunday, May 23, at 11:31 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of Mr. Williams' address is "The Urge Toward Universal Harmony."

Music, supplied by the "Radio Chapel" Quartet, will include the following hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal: "All Power Is Given Unto Our Lord," No. 10; "He Stood of Old, the Holy Christ," No. 96; "Know, O Child Thy Full Salvation," No. 167; "Lo, He Sent His Word and Healed Them," No. 175.

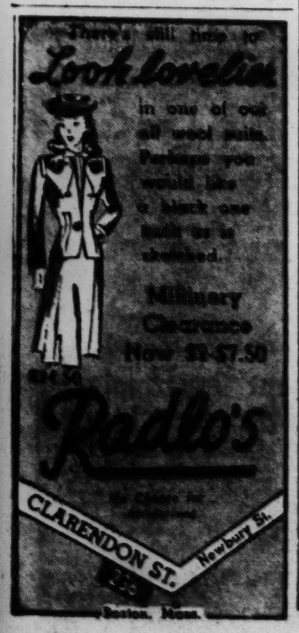
This program will originate from Station WOR, New York City. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for New York with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

In New England this program may be heard over Mutual Broadcasting System Station WSYB, Rutland, Vt.

Boystown Plans To Induct Officers

Induction of the Mayor and Council of Boystown will be held on Friday evening, May 21, at 7:30 o'clock at the South Boston Clubhouse of the Boys' Club of Boston in celebration of "I Am An American Week."

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, will induct the Mayor, and Representative Rudolph King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House, will induct the Councilmen.



He Blueprints His Laughs

By a Staff Photographer

Clowning Way With Circus Audience

Emmett Kelly, internationally noted gloomy tramp clown with the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Boston Garden this week and next, plans his "gags" carefully. Here he is shown, after climbing into one of the box seats, following a blueprint as he prepares to saw the end off a board. Dolefully serious, nevertheless his funny stunts bring many a laugh.

Rutland Woman to Supervise Vermont Salvage Sector

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 19—Mrs. Hugh W. Warner, of Rutland has been appointed to the State office staff of the State Salvage Committee to supervise the women's activities, it was announced by John Baxendale, Vermont Salvage Director.

Mrs. Warner of two years was State Director of the service division of the Work Projects Administration and until that agency was dissolved early this year. Previously she had taught school in Ludlow and at Barton Academy. She is Past President of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Vermont, and was organizer and director of the first Green Mountain Girls' State, supervising this project in 1941 and 1942.

Mrs. Warner, Mr. Baxendale said, will be in charge of the household salvage of tin cans, waste fats, and silk stockings, concentrating on women's participation in these campaigns.

Vermonters Double Quota

Vermont more than doubled its $13,000,000 quota in the Second War Loan campaign, according to co-chairman D. Arnold Skelly of the State Victory Fund Committee.

"Vermonters may be justly proud of the State's showing," Mr. Skelly said. "Here as elsewhere throughout the nation, emphasis was laid upon purchases by individual investors. Vermont's quota was set at $7,000,000 from non-banking sources. At the conclusion of the campaign, sales to such investors reached $16,000,000 or $2,000,000 more than double the State's quota," Mr. Skelly said.

Sirup Has Average Year

That Vermont maple orchardists harvested an average crop of maple syrup and sugar, is the consensus of State officials, producers and dealers, but the New England demand has been so heavy for the seasonal sweet that considerably less than the normal percentage of the crop will be shipped to other sections of the country.

C. H. Jones, University of Vermont Agricultural College chemist, said the average for each tree yield reported, of between two and three pounds, was slightly better than normal. The season was protracted and interrupted by cold-weather intervals, but this did not actually interfere with the quality of sirup produced.

Frank Brown, Manager of the Vermont Maple Co-operation, said the crop has been good, if late, this year. "So far," he said, "there have been no Canadian imports because of the three-cent duty on sugar and the three-cent export tax, which, added to cost, would bring the price up above the ceiling."

C. P. MacDonald, head of United Maple, was of the opinion that the bulk buyer would be at a disadvantage this year because sirup was going into cans instead of into drums. These, sold largely in the retail trade, were bringing higher prices.

Fire Damages Boston Building

Fire of undetermined origin today caused damage, estimated at $25,000 by Fire Chief Samuel B. Pope, to the four-story Gainsboro Building, 295 Huntington Avenue, corner Gainsboro Street, Boston. The blaze was confined principally to the third and fourth floors of the building, which houses numerous dance and music studios, offices, and apartments.

Publicity Shunned in Drive for WAFS

Contrasting with the publicity campaigns currently urging women to join the Waves, Waacs, and Spars, there is one recruiting drive now going on in Boston which its sponsors in self-defense have ruled must continue without fanfare: selection of qualified candidates for the glamorous Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Service.

So many girls who think they can qualify have swamped recruiting personnel in other cities that when the local drive opened the official didn't even want the name of her hotel published. She already has a list of prospects, drawn from government records of eligibles with adequate air time, which will meet present needs, without caravans or "bushwacking" ballyhoo.

Miss Margaret Cooper, who is heading the local interviewing here, said she is instructed not even to publicize standards for admission. However, a recent announcement from the WAFS training school at Sweetwater, Texas, under the Army's Flying Training Command, pointed out that to be eligible a woman must have had at least 35 hours flying time, must be between 21 and 34 years of age, and must pass a complete physical examination.

During training, she receives $165 per month on civil-service status, and on graduation dons blue uniforms for ferrying assignments at $250 per month.

Navy Chaplains

New England ministers are represented among the "dozens" of chaplains already trained at the Navy's Chaplain School at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va.

In a description of its progress to provide chaplains of all faiths on shipboard and ashore, the Navy said the School's graduates may be assigned to a Navy relief office to interview members of Navy families, to a naval hospital ashore, or to a ship at sea.

Religious duties include conducting services, including marriages, organizing Sunday schools and religious instruction, visiting the hospitals and detention centers, and holding conferences and consultations.

Miscellaneous duties include supervision of ship or station libraries, correspondence with relatives of Navy personnel, assistance with education, athletic and recreational activities, supervision of sightseeing parties, entertainments, editorship of the station or ship paper, Navy relief, and work with social and welfare organizations ashore.

A Nurse Chieftain

Lieut. Bernice M. Wilbur of Boston has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel to be director of the Army's nursing service in the North African theater of operations.

Colonel Wilbur, who nursed Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. MacNair, commander of the Army Ground Forces, from the time he was wounded in Tunisia and accompanied him on his return, now holds a rank commensurate with those in charge of nursing in the European and South Pacific theaters.

The youthful nurse has been in Army service two years, interspersed with service in Harvard's Red Cross unit in England last year. She is a grand-daughter of Mrs. Agnes Giddings of Boston and a graduate, in 1933, of the New England Deaconess Hospital.

Minors Patriotic

Fourteen-year-old Charles N. Keen of Mayfield, Ky., yesterday became the second soldier at Camp Edwards in two days to receive a discharge because of minority. Ortho Sheridan of Maysville, Ga., had been discharged the day before for being only 17 years of age.

Young Keen was inducted last February at a West Virginia recruit center. He is five feet 11 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds, including the 10 he gained while soldiering here in an anti-aircraft unit.

"It was pretty tough, but I can take it," he said. "I would like to stay in the Army, too. But I'd sure welcome a furlough to go home."

He had told his local draft board that he was 18 and did not tell his parents until the day before he was to be inducted.

War Activities in New England

British Fliers

Names of the two British fliers from Royal Naval Aviators Pool at the United States Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., who crashed in a routine flight May 8 were disclosed yesterday by the First Naval District after their families had been notified. They were: Aviation Sub-Lieut. Edward W. S. Berry, and Leading Airfitter Richard P. Sanford.

Bond Rally

Patriots buying war bonds tomorrow in a Maritime Week Rally at Jordon Marsh Company will receive tickets to see the two-man Japanese submarine to be on display on Boston Common all day Friday.

New Sub-Chaser

Mother of three Navy officers, Mrs. Hazel L. Dawson of Sherborn will sponsor a submarine chaser this Saturday at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard.

Wife of the late Frederick D. Dawson, she is the mother of Lieut. Jackson T. Dawson, a civil engineer at the Office of Supervisor of Shipbuilding at Fore River; Lieut. (jg) James F. Dawson, a supply officer in Cleveland; and Ensign Robert F. Dawson, in Hawaii.

Roll Call Results In Tax-Bill Motion

New England Vote in Congress

In this list is the vote of New England members of the National House of Representatives in yesterday's roll call on a motion to instruct House conferees to accept the Senate-approved modified Ruml "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan:

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows and Hale of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

Curley, Lane and McCormack of Massachusetts; Forand of Rhode Island.

Pairs

For: Smith of Maine; against: Luce of Connecticut; Fogarty of Rhode Island.

R. H. STEARNS
Company

Diadems

EXCITING HEADLINE NEWS

And they stay on! Lowly bicycle clips covered with rayon velvet or ribbon, topped with perky bows, ruffles, gay flowers and a whoosh of veiling turn into the most fascinating little hats as ever graced a pretty head. Devastating above summer frocks and quite original for bridesmaids. Budget Hats, street floor.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT ST. • BOSTON

Etiquette FOR Wartime Telephone Usage..
In baseball it's a sad disgrace
To get caught napping off your base
So please remember, hustle back
Put your receiver on its rack!
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Distant Summer Home Soon Within Easy Reach

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hold on to that distantly located summer home or camp. . . . They will soon be within easy commuting distance of the office. This was the advice of Harry C. Jones, president of the Northeastern Federal Savings League of Boston, today.

Mr. Jones' statement is based upon a study by the League's research staff of the new Sikorsky helicopter which he predicted would follow the one-time dramatic climb of the Ford into common usage after the war. This amazing machine, the bank authority stated, is going to exercise a profound influence upon the living habits of Americans even to the point of spreading out suburban populations 50 to 100 miles from the working centers of large cities.

Just as the automobile was first used for pleasure, Mr. Jones said, so the new helicopter will likely find its early usage chiefly in recreation, and particularly for reaching less accessible playgrounds of the nation. Hence, the summer home and camp will be first to feel the stimulus of air travel of an individual transportation type.

Easy to Handle

Mr. Jones could easily visualize crowded airlanes on week ends when workers in the cities leave for their summer places in helicopters which can land easily on small lots or building tops, and will handle, he said, as simply as a motorcar.

"The new helicopter," Mr. Jones explained, "now being demonstrated by Dr. Igor I. Sikorsky, Connecticut airplane builder, is already perfected to the point where it is easy to foresee a broad, popular market, once the aviation industry turns from war to peacetime production. It can take off and land in one's back yard, and be housed in an average, two-car private garage."

The helicopter has other advantages that remove many objections the average motorist might have to changing his car for air travel. It can hang stationary in the air while the pilot looks around for a landing place. Hence, it doesn't require a long take-off or landing straightaway. It will move in any direction at the slightest turn of a lever, instead of requiring a long turn. And, finally, it is said by its manufacturers to be able to carry the passengerload of an automobile at about the same cost.

Thus, the prospects envisaged by Mr. Jones are that civilian travel will emerge from unprecedented wartime restrictions into an era of travel such as "we have never known before." While even the most imaginative mind cannot foresee all the changes that will be effected in the American way of living as a result of air transportation, Mr. Jones could say with reasonable assurance that vacation homes, farms, summer camps and distantly located properties of all types would immediately experience a boom of major proportions, and that home building right after the war would take place in those vast empty spaces now lying idle between the fringes of all large cities.

All Under One Roof

The time is coming when would-be home owners can go to their nearest lumber dealers and get everything necessary to the purchase of a house from floor plans and architectural supervision, to interior furnishings, garden equipment, shrubs, and electrical fixtures.

So predicts Bror Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Corporation. He sees the lumber dealer as a multiple-function business man, a complete department store in himself who will work with the home buyer from the time the lot is bought until the house is furnished, and ready to move into.

Instead of having to shop around in dozens of places, the home buyer will find lumber, paint, hardware, electrical fixtures. Under the same roof he will also find refrigerators, kitchen ranges, and heating systems. With all these items brought together in one establishment, home buyers would be in a position, Mr. Dahlberg explained, to see the furnishings in actual association and thus be able to order changes before the house took form.

Rent Study in Miami

There will be no "rent gouging" in Miami, Fla., if the local Chamber of Commerce can help it.

A special rent study committee is being sponsored by the Chamber to include representatives of military, realty boards, hotel and apartment house owners and municipal governments of Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables to see to it that landlords do not extend the customary higher winter rates into the summer months.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

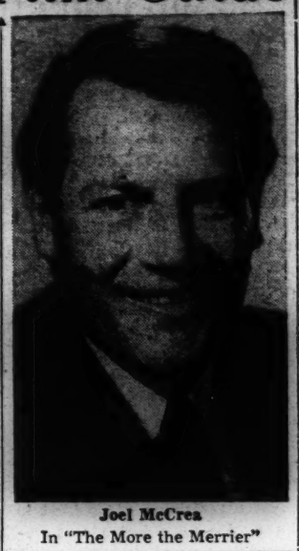
"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; Others may be a disappoiment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at journey's school absorbing.—M. Y.
AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par entry in series about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALIBI—Clever detective story, well-acted.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ARABIAN NIGHTS—Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schcherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin.—M. Y.
ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in World War I romance.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.
BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.
BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.
BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.
CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes. N. Y.
CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.
CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.
CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced minor musical western.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in rough-house Kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Real sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE—Fairly funny farce about modern Pennsylvania pioneers.—M. Y.
GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from concert stage for romantic high school career.—M. Y.
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialities, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer impressed by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise cain in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.
ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality, and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY IS WAITING—Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.—M. Y.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts, and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Shilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.
ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.
OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.
OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885. Indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.
PALM BEACH STORY—Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.
PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the way. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SEVEN SWEETHEARTS—Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.— M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democratic cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, insipiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Farce about husband who returns from Europe to find that his wife has taken up musical career and wishes divorce. Interludes of orchestral music.—M. Y.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.
WRECKING CREW—Vigorous melodrama about man who make business of demolishing buildings.—M. Y.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.
YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.
YOUNG AND WILLING—Passable farce about three boys, all stagestruck, who make good.—M. Y.



Joel McCrea
In "The More the Merrier"

Recent Releases

BOMBARDIER—Pat O'Brien and Randolph Scott as friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Biff-bang western about cattle-country railroad builders. Exceptional cast animates trite story. M. Y. C.
DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest film musical about farmer-trombonist who meets romantic adventure in night club.—M. Y. C.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.
I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western about engineer who proves that girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of the causes of World War II, starting with the occupation of Manchuria by Japan.—M .Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—The Three Mesquiteers dip again into old hokum bucket in another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.

Lifting of Immigration Ban Urged as U. S. Aid to China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Repeal of the Chinese exclusion section of the United States immigration laws would do more for China than even guns and ammunition at this time, the House Immigration Committee was told today as it opened hearings on the Kennedy bill to grant the Chinese rights of entry into the United States and rights of United States citizenship.

Americans who have lived in China testified that to be without "face" in China or any Oriental country is worse than to be without guns or ammunition.

Repeal of the exclusion laws, they said, would not only strengthen Chinese morale but remove a mainstay of Japanese propaganda and of antidemocratic leadership in China.

Ahead of Guns

A Chinese visitor to this country, Dr. Yu-pin, Chaplain to the Chinese Armies, told the committee, "Should thousands of tanks and airplanes from America to China be not forthcoming immediately, the Chinese people and soldiers perhaps will understand that Allied strategy of global warfare dictates otherwise for the time, but should your Committee look unfavorably upon the bill before you today, I assure you that my people will not be able to understand."

Having lived among the Chinese for 28 years, the Rev. John Gillespie Magee of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, said he would put repeal of the exclusion laws even ahead of guns and ammunition in importance to Chinese morale at this time.

Dean William Crane Johnstone of George Washington University said he had seen in China Japanese propaganda making use of the fact that the United States excludes the Chinese while Japan always has granted them free entry.

Half a dozen bills granting new immigration rights to Chinese have been introduced in Congress or are in process of preparation, but Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York announced that today's hearing would be on the Kennedy bill alone.

He indicated that some opposition to the bill had developed, announcing that opponents will be given a chance to testify next week. Chief objection at the opening session was from Representative A. Leonard Allen (D) of Louisiana, who was apprehensive the bill might add several minority problems to the nation's Negro problem.

The Kennedy bill, by repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act, would make it possible for Chinese to come into the United States on a quota basis as do the nationals of Europe and other areas. It is estimated that the number admitted each year would not be over 200.

Naturalization Clause

The bill also would make it possible for Chinese to be naturalized, as well as native-born Filipinos having "honorable service in the United States military forces."

Dr. Magee told the Committee he was certain China would cooperate in keeping cheap labor out of the United States, but added that repeal of the exclusion law would help greatly in strengthening the hand of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and democracy against unruly elements in China today.

Dr. Yu pointed out that the new Chinese Constitution was modeled after that of the United States and the Chinese people are being taught that it "stands for liberty and equality of all peoples."

Patriotism in World War II Held More Adult and Farseeing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—In the present conflict, civilian morale is maintained among all classes of Americans not through the flag-waving or "hate" propaganda of the last war, but through "greater understanding of the tolerant, free world that fairly can be built when a democratic peace arrives," Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, declared in his annual report made public here today.

The report, a feature of the Regional Conference on Adult Education being held at the Henry Hudson Hotel through tomorrow, holds it is not correct, however, to say that patriotic fervor for the prosecution of the war—"so evident and in some respects so disturbing in 1917-'18"—is lacking in the present conflict.

"It follows, rather," Mr. Cartwright added, "that patriotism in World War II is more adult and farseeing than in the former struggle."

The report interpreted the public wish to understand the peace problems as a "cry for adult education in this and other countries far exceeding the most optimistic dreams of adult education leaders in the past."

"Nationally and internationally, there is presented a problem of educational curriculum-building outranking in size, scope and complexity anything that has gone before," it continues. "Correctly to interpret, and to serve the needs, the desires, the interests of the world's millions of adults will require educational statesmanship on the part not only of those charged with educational responsiblity, but also of those entrusted with the reins of government itself.

"The education of peoples for a future free world concerns every thinking person. It comprises an education in the tenets of democracy more intense and thorough than any that has yet taken place, even in the democracies themselves."

Dr. Cartwright declared that such education begins in the community and held that no superinduced programs from national or international sources would be successful. He praised the "amazing response" of adult education programs in helping to supply training facilities needed for men and women war workers immediately after Pearl Harbor.

Reporting "an alarming loss or decline of liberal education programs" during the war, Dr. Cartwright voiced confidence, however, that liberal and humanistic studies were not forgotten—"rather are they in suspension temporarily, with strong likelihood of their emergency in new and even more virile and effective forms," he said.

N. Y. Philharmonic Reinstates Five

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The New York Philharmonic Symphony Society announced today that it had reinstated five of the 14 musicians dismissed last February, and specified that the reinstatement was made "upon the request of Mr. (Artur) Rodzinski," Director of the Orchestra.

The 14 men had been dismissed upon the specific recommendations of Mr. Rodzinski shortly after he was appointed Director of the Orchestra.

The announcement, made jointly by Mr. Rodzinski, Marshall Field, President of the Society, and Jacob Rosenberg, President of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, stated that the 1943-44 season would run 28 weeks, as in the past, and that the $90 wekly minimum wage for orchestra members had been increased to $100.

The 28-week program and wage increase were made possible, the statement said, by securing the United States Rubber Company as sponsor of the Society's regular Sunday afternoon broadcasts over CBS. Arranged on a year-around basis, the sponsorship includes 24 broadcasts in addition to the regular season.

Failure to renew contracts of the 14 musicians resulted in their filing charges against Mr. Rodzinski with the A. F. of M. accusing him of defaming their character and jeopardizing their livelihood.

Republican Installed As Baltimore's Mayor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19 (AP)—Theodore R. McKeldin, Republican attorney became Mayor of Baltimore May 18—only the third chief executive the nation's seventh largest city has had in almost a quarter of a century.

Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Democrat, defeated by Mr. McKeldin in the recent city election, and former Republican Mayor William F. Broening have held office since 1919.

Mr. Broening was defeated by Mr. Jackson in 1923, but later returned to the City Hall in 1927, when he introduced Mr. McKeldin to public life by appointing him as Executive Secretary. Mr. Jackson again became Mayor in 1931, serving until the present time.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

For Sale, For Rent or Exchange • Insurance

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

BIRMINGHAM—2028½ N. First Ave.
ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
Nothing But Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

California

ALAMEDA BRYAN—MOBLAD
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, NOTARY
3417 Santa Clara Ave. LA 2-8656

BEVERLY HILLS EARLY AMERICAN HOME
$18,500. 2-Story 3 family bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, Library, Lanai, 2 baths. READ & WRIGHT
Real Estate Reliability
Established 1922 in Beverly Hills

BEVERLY HILLS RENTALS and SALES
HETTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor
9736 Santa Monica Blvd. CR 04787

Los Angeles, 6363 Wilshire Blvd. WA 6821
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS, INSURANCE

No. Hollywood—11701 Ventura Blvd.
EDWIN S. BINGHAM
Hillside 3254—REALTOR—Sunset 27306

PASADENA
Since 1887 our predecessors and ourselves have been selling good homes. Furn. and unfurn. rentals. We sell all kinds of Insurance. Residential loans 4%. No commissions.
The William Wilson Co.
40 N. Garfield SY. 3-8111

PASADENA—4-family flat, 6 garages, near Pasadena Junior College. $9,500, terms. Write LEHMANN HISEY, Citizens Bank Bldg. (Insurance—all lines).

PASADENA, ALTADENA, SAN MARINO
Real Estate and Insurance
EDWARD COSLETT CO.
Realty Bldg., 346 E. Green St., Pasadena

REDLANDS, Calif., 8 Fifth St.—Orange groves, beach and mountain homes. Geo

Japanese Passivity Hints Stand-Pat Defense Policy

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 18—What is Japan up to?

One would have thought that in view of the obvious activity in the United Nations camp, with conferences at Washington with high-ranking officers from India, China, and elsewhere, with the Aleutian offensive mounting, and with renewed action in New Guinea, the Japanese would have made some swift stroke to gain an immediate advantage. That they have not done so may not be a sign of weakness, but it seems to add further support to the theory that they intend to stand pat on the defensive line which they now hold.

The American attack in the Aleutians, the major conferences in Washington, and the renewal of Allied attacks in New Guinea suggest that a squeeze from all sides on the Japanese, if it is not under way actually, certainly is being planned.

Japan Seems Passive

The Japanese must be as aware of the global consequences of the United Nations victory in North Africa as are the Allies; they must be equally alive to the growing strength of Allied forces which in time will be thrown against them; yet on their side they seem to be completely passive and making no hay in the little sun that is left to shine.

This is one of the puzzling features in the present state in the Pacific war.

The recent succession of air assaults on Allied positions in New Guinea shows the Japanese are aware of a sharp new threat to their Salamaua and Lae bases, but these raids hardly add up to a major action.

Beaufighters Useful

Meanwhile, after a series of light jabs over a period of the last two weeks, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's fliers have delivered a serious body blow at the Japanese airfield at Gasmata. It was the heaviest attack on this advanced enemy airdrome for some time and followed closely the Feb. 13 raid by Mitchell medium bombers.

The Mitchells again were responsible for this mission. They were escorted by long-range Australian-manned Beaufighters which rapidly are proving themselves a most useful all-round air weapon in this area.

The Beaufighters swept in low and concentrated on enemy ack-ack positions, silencing many of them. The Mitchells followed immediately and, flying at low level, dropped a heavy load of bombs on runways, dispersal areas, building installations, and the jetty. As a result, the strip was rendered unserviceable and the jetty was destroyed, as well as many buildings.

Gasmata is becoming one of the main targets for Allied attack in these parts. Although the Japanese no longer keep many planes there—their chief concentrations are farther afield at Rabaul, Kavieng, and elsewhere—it is an important relay post for Japanese fighters and bombers on their way to Paupapua.

Japanese Losses Heavy

The Japanese force that raided Oro Bay last week was badly mauled when it was set upon by Lightnings and Kittyhawks. The total number of planes involved on both sides was more or less equal, but after a fierce battle at about 20,000 feet, nine Zeros and seven Japanese bombers were destroyed and another Japanese fighter and five Japanese bombers were severely damaged and probably never reached home. Allied losses were minor and no pilots were lost.

Improvement in weather conditions has enabled the Allies to reinstitute their policy of continuous hammering of Japanese positions all around the Southwest Pacific area.

This is only the tenth enemy attack against the Allies since the Japanese gave up their aerial blitz with their trouncing at Milne Bay on April 14. Of these 10 raids, three have been one-plane affairs on Morobe on the northeast coast of New Guinea, two have been minor reckless attacks against Port Moresby and Milne Bay, and four have been staged in Northern Australia, three of which were not very serious forays in the Millingimbi area. The fourth was the heavy May 4 raid on Darwin.

Even allowing for the fact that the Japanese prefer few raids with large numbers on selected targets in contrast to the United Nations' continual daily hammering against many targets with new planes, this four-week sample of enemy aerial strength does not look very formidable. The April blitz, in fact, which seemed to portend that something might be afoot, fizzled out into an inconsequential squib. It is known that there still are concentrations of Japanese planes at Rabaul, Kavieng, and elsewhere, but in view of what the Japenese lose every time they try conclusions with General MacArthur's fliers, these numbers are not indicative of immediate offensive action.

Reconstruction Follows the Flag

Associated Press

Allies Repairing Damage to Tripoli

Allies direct surveying and construction work in progress along the famous Mole in Tripoli, which received a terrific Allied bombing while the port was held by Axis forces.

Duce Moves Aim to Prevent Coup d'État

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Detailed but not altogether reliable information as to a meeting of the Italian Crown Council recently held in Rome is being spread in neutral capitals. The story of King Victor Emmanuel's desire to abdicate in favor of Prince Humbert is being revived, probably by agents connected with certain Italian circles.

Although little reliable information is available, the few facts that are known are quite sensational.

Thursday night, according to a dispatch from Bern, following a second meeting of the Crown Council and an emergency meeting of the Fascist hierarchy, Premier Mussolini made another move to buttress his "union sacrée" policy by naming a new Italian war council headed by himself and the King and including Marshals Rodolfo Graziani, Emilio de Bono, Ugo Cavallero and Enrico Caviglia.

Even Marshal Pietro Badoglio, it was said, had been recalled from his retirement at Grazzano Monferrato to be made supreme commander in South Italy.

The composition of this new war council is interesting. Its military value is somewhat doubtful, although it is obviously designed to bolster Italian morale.

Review of Campaigns

Marshal de Bono, one of the military veterans of the March on Rome, did not display unusual military talent when leading the Italian invasion armies into Ethiopia in 1935.

Marshal Graziani, a ruthless colonial administrator, was the first Axis general to launch the carefully planned invasion of Egypt in 1940, only to be thrown back by the counterattack of the much weaker British forces under General Sir Archibald P. Wavell. Marshal Cavallero, Italian Chief of Staff until January, 1943, is no military leader in spite of the Marshal title bestowed on him by Signor Mussolini during Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's thrust into Egypt last July. And the elderly Marshal Enrico Caviglia can hardly be expected to be of great help in defending the Italian mainland against an Allied invasion, even though he was highly successful in stemming the Teutonic drive along the Piave in 1917.

It is, therefore, obvious that, although the "new" men are the most representative leaders of Italy's armed forces, the chief significance of the new war council lies as much in the political as in the military field. Although some observers have interpreted it as marking the ascendancy of the Army over the Fascist Party, there is still another aspect which should receive careful attention.

In fact, the Premier's step would seem to be the logical result of his previous moves on the Italian political scene. After the Cabinet shake-up of last February and the recent reorganization of the Fascist Party high command, we are now witnessing a very significant regrouping of the military hierarchy.

Industry and Fascism

Signor Mussolini's policy has been consistent. He well knows that Italian high finance and industry feel that, when the end of Fascism is in sight, a Monarchist-Fascist coup d'état offers the only chance to preserve the political and social status quo of Fascist Italy.

Vatican sources certainly have some design in spreading rumors in Allied and neutral capitals to the effect that King Victor Emmanuel is willing to abdicate in favor of his son in order to save the monarchy.

There is reason to assume that a post-Fascist military dictatorship headed by Marshal Badoglio or Count Dino Grandi, with Prince Humbert as King, would have the approval of the Vatican and of influential financial and industrial circles.

Against such a combination Signor Mussolini has been struggling unceasingly during the past eight months. Last February, by shaking up his Cabinet, he eliminated the potential ringleaders of such a coup d'état. All his measures taking during the past few months, such as the shake-ups, dismissals, and transfers of Fascist officials, were designed to strengthen his personal power in order to avoid being engulfed in the final catastrophe.

In other words, he is anxious to strengthen his forces at home in order to emerge at the decisive moment as the undisputed leader of the Italian appeasers.

Doubt About Appeasement

With this end in view, the Premier has been especially anxious to emphasize his good relations with the House of Savoy, Italian high finance and industry and the Vatican. On the whole, it would seem that, while he has succeeded in strengthening his hold over Italy, the results of his "appeasement" efforts are highly doubtful.

The Duce seems to have been unable to bring Prince Humbert closer to the Fascist political machine.

In the financial and industrial field, Mussolini is aiming at eliminating the political candidates of such circles. At the same time, he has made considerable efforts to keep a tight hand over the industrialists and financiers. Recently Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata was ousted as President of the Fascist Chamber of Manufacturers.

Similar considerations seem to have led to the formation of the new war council.

The two most significant appointments are those of Marshal Ugo Cavallero and Marshal Enrico Caviglia.

Marshal Cavalerro, who resigned last January had succeeded his predecessor Badoglio as Chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces in December, 1940. His dismissal in January, 1943, was interpreted as having been effected by the leaders of the Army to quell widespread public resentment following the announcement of Italian losses in Russia. It was said that the Premier had to find a scapegoat to calm public opinion. Other advices, however, indicated that his dismissal was dictated from Berlin, where he was mistrusted.

Allied With Steel Trust

But whatever the reason, the sudden and surprising return of Marshal Cavallero seems to confirm the impression that the Premier is extremely anxious to attach the industrial, financial and landowning clique and their military representatives to the regime.

Marshal Cavallero's connections with the Ansaldo Steel Trust are well known. In 1929 he left the Army to become a director of the Ansaldo works. The Ansaldo trust is closely linked with the influential former National leader, Senator Luigi Federzoni.

Marshal Caviglia seems to have close connections with the powerful Pirelli Textile Trust. Pirelli's political candidate is Count Dino Grandi. Moreover, the political friendship of Grandi, Federzoni, and Caviglia is well known.

Here it must be remembered that, several weeks ago, King Victor Emmanuel bestowed the Supreme Order of the Annunciata on Count Grandi. Although advices from Rome hinted that the King's step was connected with friction between Victor Emmanuel and the Premier, there was good reason to assume that the action was just another of the Premier's measures designed to strengthen his own position.

Belgian Transport Hit on Three Fronts

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Belgium's transportation system, one of the most developed of Europe, is threatened by a serious crisis and the shortage of transportation facilities is increasingly hampering the economic life of the country and even exploitation of the Belgian economy for the Nazi war machine.

These facts are indicated by numerous inside reports from Belgium which have reached Belgian agencies in this country and in England.

The reasons for this growing strain on Belgian transportation are threefold: the Nazis have requisitioned for transport in Germany a large part of the railway rolling stock and most of the Belgian cars and trucks; the RAF has concentrated their bombing attacks in Belgium mainly on railway lines, repair shops, stations, power plants; and—especially in recent months—the sabotage work of the Belgian "underground" organizations has been directed to disintegrating the German military and economic traffic in the country.

According to latest statistics, Belgium, before the war, had 5,000 locomotives and 114,000 railway freight cars in service. The German so far have requisitioned 1,200 locomotives and 40,000 freight cars. It appears, moreover, that a still greater number of the Belgian rolling stock, though nominally remaining Belgian property, are actually used by the Germans.

Outdated Locomotives Left

Other information indicates that at the end of 1942 only 800 outdated locomotives remained in service in occupied Belgium and that the number of rolling freight cars had been reduced to 50,000.

Most of the 78,000 trucks owned in Belgium had also been taken by the Nazis as well as 1,800 of the 4,200 Belgian barges. As the Germans began to reconstruct destroyed railway lines in Russia, they also carried away part of the Belgian railroad tracks 300 miles from Flanders and Luxemburg and 500 miles from interurban tracks.

The transportation crisis, as revealed by an article in the Belgian "underground" paper "La Libre Belgique," becomes increasingly acute. "In June, 1942, the distance covered daily by passenger trains was only 44,731 miles as compared with 113,272 miles daily in June, 1938. Goods trains covered only 30,356 miles as compared with 42,925 miles."

Since the manpower shortage in Germany is becoming more and more acute, the Nazis have also drafted Belgian railway personnel for service in Germany and in the occupied East.

Yet perhaps more disturbing from the German point of view than the lack of sufficient rolling stock is the shortage of nonferrous metals in Belgian railway workshops and the scarcity of lubricants which increases the wear and tear of the precious railway.

Attacked Constantly

The weakness of the German-controlled Belgian transportation system has not escaped the attention of the Allied High Command. Day after day British, and recently also American bomber forces, are swarming over the Channel, harassing the railway traffic in Western Europe. These continuous attacks, mostly undertaken with light forces are less spectacular than the heavy bombing raids against industrial targets in Germany and in the occupied territories but their eventual effect is not less devastating. The bombing attacks have not succeeded in bringing military and economic traffic to a complete standstill but they have destroyed valuable rolling stock and smashed numerous repair shops and freight yards. During the raids, moreover, traffic in the attacked regions is stopped or has to be rerouted over auxiliary lines. This dislocation of traffic increases German transportation difficulties.

Allied efforts have been effectively aided by attacks of Belgian "underground" groups against railway property. Explosives are placed on the tracks, especially at the entrance to stations. Trains are wrecked by bombs and railway repair shops have been frequently raided by Belgian patriots. At Charleroi eight locomotives and important other railway equipment was blown up. Similar attacks were carried out at Naumur and at Liége. Another device used by Belgian saboteurs is to cut the brake pipe when trains slow down on curves.

Troops Well Guarded

German military trains carrying troops and equipment through Belgium are now heavily guarded. It has been announced that a special corps of Nazi soldiers has been organized to accompany all convoys of troops, material and goods for the Wehrmacht.

These soldiers have been given orders to fire without warning on any person seen approaching a train. The Nazis have even forced Belgian hostages to travel on military trains through Belgium, but the fact that some of these innocent men fell victim to sabotage acts has not prevented Belgian patriots continuing their raids against German traffic in the country.

Although the disintegration of the Belgian transportation system is disturbing to the German war effort, it cannot have decisive effects on German military strength. If traffic facilities become more and more inadequate in Belgium, the Belgian civil population bears much of the brunt. Latest reports from Belgian indicate that today "lines of freight cars stand in railroad yards for weeks on end waiting for a locomotive to pull them. Passenger trains have also to wait for engines to return from previous journeys and passengers often sit in a train for an hour or two only to learn that the trip will have to be canceled." When the Allies invade the European continent, however, the Belgian transportation crisis may play an important role in hampering movements of German troops and materials to the battle fronts.

Keynes Stresses Single Goal Of British-U. S. Fiscal Plans

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—High hopes of the development of a common British-American plan for regulation of the world currency-exchange situation as a basic step in postwar economic reconstruction were expressed by Lord Keynes in yesterday's House of Lords debate on British currency proposals.

Such was the intertwining of references to both the British and United States plans that it would be more accurate to describe this debate as the first opening move in the search for a solution which will help to rid the world of the economic chaos which was the background of so many political mishaps in the two decades between the World Wars.

Lord Keynes emphasized the need for open discussion upon possible solutions of world economic problems as the basis for real co-operation.

Object of Clearing Union

The object of the proposals for an international clearing union, he said, was "to provide that money earned by selling goods to one country could be spent on purchasing the products of any other country."

For this purpose, a universal currency was needed which would be valid for trading transactions throughout the world.

Lord Keynes said: "Most critics have overstated the differences between the British and the American plans, which have an identical purpose." He deprecated any attempts to represent them as rivals, adding that a synthesis of the British and American plans was possible, adding, however, that this should be attempted only after thorough studies of both had been made by experts.

Unfounded Rumors

Lord Keynes at the same time sought to allay some unfounded rumors.

The first was that the plan was designed to make the United States the "milch cow of the world and of Britain in particular." He added in explanation, "Nothing in the plan requires the United States or any other country to put up a single dollar which they would prefer using in other ways."

Further, this plan is "not a relief scheme by rich countries to rescue the poor, but a highly necessary business mechanism as useful to creditors as to debtors."

Tribute to U. S. Scheme

Lord Keynes paid warm tribute to the American scheme and to the United States Treasury officials who produced it.

These schemes were not seen as the whole story. They were a start in "framing a structure without which other measures could not be well designed or fitted in.

Neither plan concealed a selfish motive. The Treasuries of our two great nations had come before the world in those two papers [plans] with a common purpose and high hopes of reaching a common plan."

Lord Melchett, well-known industrialist, in welcoming the plans, stated that from the industrial viewpoint they would go a long way toward abolishing the evils of the trade cycle and enabling industry to maintain full employment of men and machinery and toward regularizing the export trade.

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

from $2.00 Daily
from $10.00 Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE

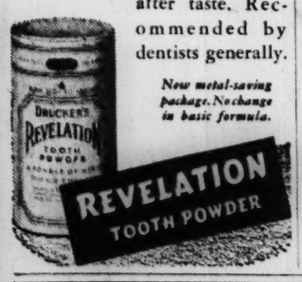
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.

NEW 600 ROOM HOTEL
The PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

PREFERRED BY MILLIONS

Revelation is used regularly by millions of men, women and children. They like its quick, sure cleansing action; and pleasant after taste. Recommended by dentists generally.

New metal-saving package. No change in basic formula.



Remember Your Men in Service with a
ROLL OF HONOR

17x25-inch size and distinctive gold frame. Space for 38 names. Draped flags and appropriate lettering in very attractive heading.

$9.00

Names engrossed at 25c each.

10½x13-inch size for 28 names.
Bronze finish frame with appropriate bas-relief figures $3.50.

Engraving Dept. Left Rear of Store — Ward's Boston — 57 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON

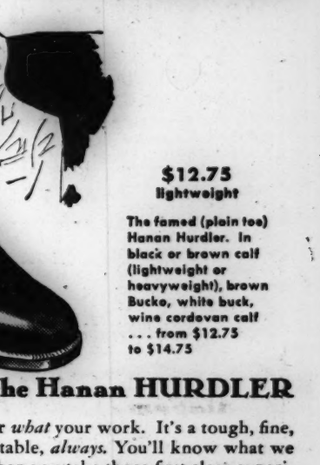
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

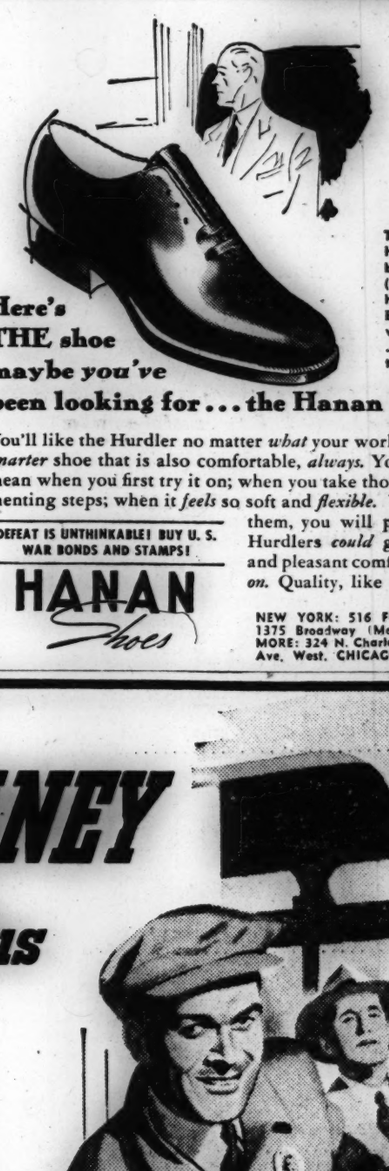
There's so much to see on a Guided Tour of
ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK

• It would take you days to know your way around this city within a city, but on a one hour Guided Tour you will see everything, including the 70-story RCA Observation Roof with its inspiring 50-mile view of New York and New Jersey.

Complete Guided Tour, $1.10
Includes Observation Roof
Observation Roof, 50¢
Children, half price

Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.





Here's THE shoe maybe you've been looking for... the Hanan HURDLER

$12.75 lightweight

The famed (plain toe) Hanan Hurdler. In black or brown calf (lightweight or heavyweight), brown Bucko, white buck, wine cordovan calf ... from $12.75 to $14.75

You'll like the Hurdler no matter *what* your work. It's a tough, fine, *smarter* shoe that is also comfortable, *always*. You'll know what we mean when you first try it on; when you take those first slow experimenting steps; when it *feels* so soft and *flexible*. Unless you've worn them, you will probably *doubt* that Hurdlers *could* give such complete and pleasant comfort. *Just you try them on.* Quality, like character, endures.

★

NEW YORK: 516 Fifth Ave., 187 Broadway, 1375 Broadway (Men's Shoes Only). BALTIMORE: 324 N. Charles St. DETROIT: 40 Adams Ave. West. CHICAGO: 36 N. Michigan Ave.

DEFEAT IS UNTHINKABLE! BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

HANAN Shoes

JACK MULVANEY
Catches the 2 P.M. Bus

Never misses.

Not because he likes the swing shift. Pretty tough on a man eating a full course meal for breakfast ... never seeing the children except on week-ends ... working through the hours when most folks are having fun with their families, listening to the radio or going to movies!

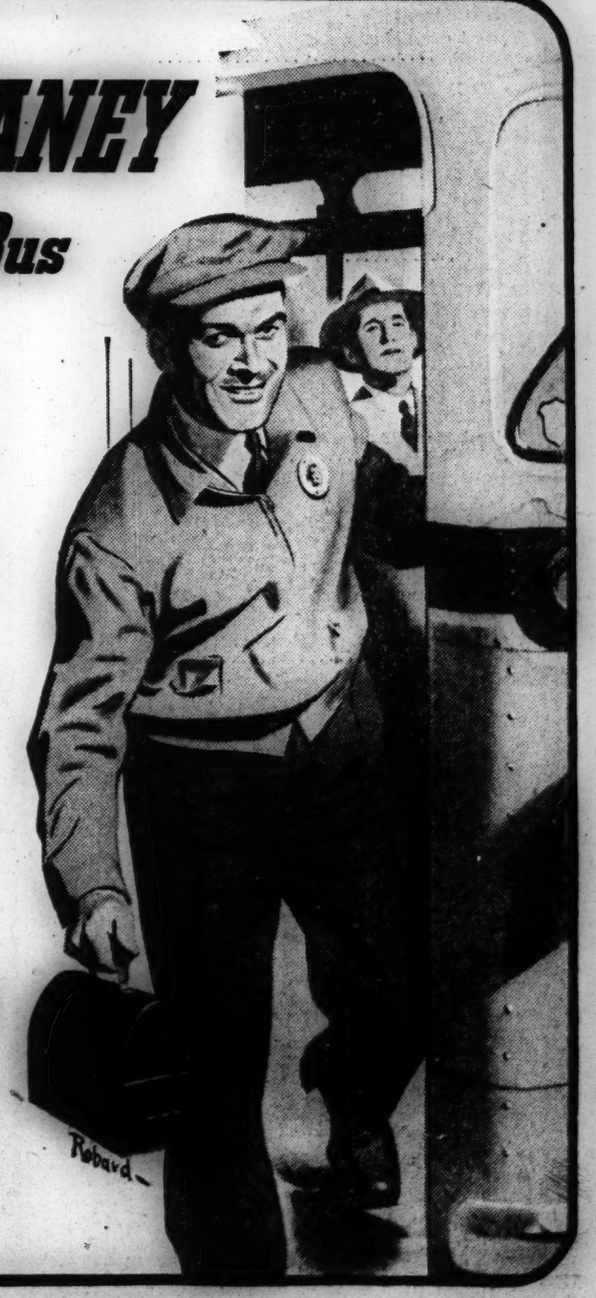
But he knows there's a job down at his plant that has to be done. He knows that every minute, every hour he puts in is speeding the day when his kid, and other kids from his town will be marching down Main Street under a Victory arch.

* * * *

We run the 2 P.M. bus that takes Jack to work. And hundreds of other buses that take workers to war plants all over Southern New England ... at all hours.

If the bus you usually take to the stores, or movies had to be discontinued ... if you had to stand enroute ... if you had to walk to the next corner this morning ... it was so thousands of Jack Mulvaneys could get to work.

That's our Number 1 job today!



NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.

SERVING 193 COMMUNITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS · RHODE ISLAND · CONNECTICUT

BATAAN
MGM's great story of American Heroism

Allied Bombers Again Pounding Europe and Islands in Mediterranean Sea

Continued from Page 1

not yet been identified, but it is intimated that further destruction is being wreaked on the already badly crippled Axis transport system.

Among the most spectacular of the air operations of the past 24 hours has been a raid on the island of Pantelleria by American planes. It is described as the heaviest assault yet made on this much-battered Mediterranean stepping-stone to Italy.

But aerial attacks are not the only blows being struck at the hard-put Germans and Italians. A veritable psychological barrage has been directed against them in a belated announcement from North Africa that total Axis losses in the Tunisian campaign were 324,000, including an estimated 30,000 killed, 27,000 seriously wounded, and 267,000 captured. The German and Italian people know now that the Tunisian debacle was almost as costly as the defeat at Stalingrad.

The outstanding war story, however, continues to be the great aquatic disaster unloosed on Germany by British air-borne mines.

More than 54 industrial cities and towns are said to be engulfed by the rampant waters from the Möhne and Eder Dams, and an estimated 54,000 families are reported homeless in the Ruhr alone. Berlin newspapers are clamoring frenetically for vengeance against the Jews, which is as good an indication as any of how seriously the Reich has been shaken by the retributory flood.

Incidentally, there is a report that a third big dam, six miles south of the Möhne reservoir, is in danger of bursting. An NBC reporter in London says a mine dropped by the RAF has started seepage and that German engineers are desperately seeking to seal the cracks.

Associated Press

Ammunition Being Unloaded for Allied Armies

Small-arms ammunition being unloaded from a transport in Bone, Algeria, is on its way to supply Allied forces in North Africa. Note the roller tracks to help speed the unloading.

In the Air:

Allied Planes Press Round-Clock Bombing

London dispatches said the roar of a large formation of planes over the English Channel signalled the continuation of the Allied aerial war on the Nazis in Europe after a night of light activity by the RAF.

The strong force swept over the straits in a southeasterly direction toward Boulogne and Cap Gris Nez, riding high in the haze.

Flood waters from the rapidly emptying Möhne and Eder reservoirs in Germany, breached by spectacular aerial mining on the night of May 16, continued to spread devastation and paralysis in Germany's Ruhr and Weser industrial areas as the offensive entered its eighth day of round-the-clock activity.

NBC said in a broadcast from London that it was reported there that a mine dropped by the RAF in a large reservoir six miles south of the Möhne Dam had started seepage which threatened further damage.

Don Hollenbeck, NBC reporter in London making the broadcast, said it was indicated that frantic efforts were being made by German engineers to halt the seepage before the heavy weight of water ploughed through the incipient break.

German officials clamped an air-tight censorship on details of the widespread damage and numerous casualties caused by the flood waters.

Acknowledging widespread destruction was caused by the spectacular RAF performance, a German spokesman in Berlin nevertheless prohibited neutral correspondents from providing any specific information as to damage to power plants, factories and towns.

Neutral observers in Stockholm, familiar with the terrain and type of industry in the Ruhr and Weser Valleys, said, however, that undoubtedly hundreds were drowned as homes were swept away and that war factories were dealt a severe blow.

Numerous small towns, some with a population as large as 10,000, were in the path of the floods and many were believed trapped.

Spring crops planted in fertile fields along the Ruhr and Weser Valleys were reported ruined, intensifying Germany's already difficult food-supply problem.

Operations on many canals also have been disturbed and the situation is likely to become worse because of the lack of a regulated flow of water from the reservoirs. These canals have been playing an increasingly important role in Hitler's communications system because of the constant pounding which Allied airmen have been giving Germany's railways.

German morning papers failed to mention anything about the reservoir bombing. Afternoon papers published only a brief announcement referring to London reports that a Jewish refugee provided the idea for the bombing and saying the damage would be added "to the Jewish debt account" and "originators of the bombing would be punished."

'Baby' Plane Carrier Ready for U-Boats

By the Associated Press

A British Port, May 19

Bristling with fighter planes, bombers, and antiaircraft guns, speedy American-built escort aircraft carriers are guarding the mid-Atlantic blind spot beyond the range of shore-based aircraft.

The wraps were taken off the Battler yesterday—one of the first of these new Lend-Lease antisubmarine weapons—and disclosed an all-welded, 492-foot vessel especially designed to shepherd convoys through the U-boat lanes. Several others are already at sea.

The Battler was built especially as an escort carrier and is not merely a converted freighter. It compares with larger carriers in almost every detail except size. It has seven decks and hangars for fighters and torpedo bombers, and its workshops are fitted for any replacement required. Its complement is 70 officers and 450 men.

Mediterranean:

Pantelleria Target Of American Bombers

Simultaneously with the disclosure that nearly a third of a million enemy troops were put out of action in the final stages of the North African campaign came the announcement from Allied Headquarters in North Africa of the heaviest raid to date on the Italian Island of Pantelleria, only 45 miles from Cap Bon in Tunisia, carried out by United States Air Forces.

Flying Fortresses smashed at the same time at the important Sicilian base of Trapani, blowing up a ship in the harbor and covering docks and the railway yard with bomb bursts.

Photographs taken immediately after the assault by the large force of Warhawks, Lightnings, Mitchells, and Marauders, which dropped 100 tons of bombs on Pantelleria, showed hits on six merchant vessels in the harbor, numerous fires from hits on the dock and warehouse areas, extensive bomb hits on the airdrome, five planes smashed on the field, and many small boats bashed in.

The warehouse area was particularly hard hit, with the principal building and three smaller structures destroyed.

Bomb-carrying P-40 Warhawks led the attack, making the 45-mile sea hop to blast the airdrome, scoring direct hits on the barracks, blowing up a large transport plane, and then leaving the Administration Building aflame from a strafing attack.

The Flying Fortresses encountered bad weather over Sicily, but their crews found a hole in the clouds over Trapani and were able to drop bombs in the middle of a concentration of six ships, one of which exploded, and on the railroad yards where fires burst out. Numerous explosions also were seen in the town.

Of the 267,000 Axis prisoners taken since the British Eighth Army began the attack that broke through the Mareth Line, 224,000 were captured within the period of May 5-18 when United States, British, and French troops began the terrific assault that suddenly cracked the enemy lines before Tunis and Bizerte and sent Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's disorganized units fleeing toward Cap Bon.

Official sources said the exact number of Italians and Germans among the prisoners was not yet available, nor were estimates given of the immense quantities of enemy war materials captured or destroyed.

Attu Island:

American Forces Rout Japanese

A United States Navy communiqué described developments on Attu as follows:

"On May 18th: (A) During the morning, United States forces working inland from Holtz Bay on Attu Island were in possession of the high ridge southeast of Holtz Bay, and United States troops from the Massacre Bay area were advancing northward.

"(B) During the day, the Massacre Bay force advanced up a pass toward the Holtz Bay force, and advance patrols from the two forces joined.

"(C) During the afternoon, the pass was cleared of enemy troops, which withdrew toward Chichagof Harbor, leaving only snipers behind.

"Several three-inch antiaircraft guns have been captured from the enemy and are being used by our troops."

A Japanese broadcast declared that the Americans were "continually landing fresh forces" on Attu in the Aleutians "under (protecting) gunfire from naval units and with the help of air forces."

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, followed an earlier one for home consumption claiming that United States losses had been heavy. Navy Secretary Knox said in Washington May 18 that American casualties had been much lighter than expected.

A Washington dispatch said American forces throughout the Pacific are braced for a possible Japanese counterstroke which may be attempted to offset their apparently losing battle to hold Attu.

Military and naval experts in the Capital noted as of special significance the fact that during the first week after the United States attack on the westernmost of the Aleutians May 11, the Japanese fleet stayed safely away from the battle zone and no attempt was made to move in reinforcements.

Since the battle may be lost in a few days, unless bad weather hampers American operations, Tokyo has little time to lose if it intends to follow the pattern of opposition laid down in the South Pacific when United States troops invaded Guadalcanal and northeastern New Guinea.

The battles in those islands were marked by Japanese determination to hold their positions at all costs and as a result they spent ships, planes, and men in campaigns which they could have had but the slenderest hope of winning.

South Pacific:

Japanese Press Attacks on Wau

Allied Headquarters in Australia said the Japanese have sent 102 planes since May 15 against the little mountain town of Wau, nearest Allied supply and air base to the scene of the jungle fighting in New Guinea.

Wau is only 35 miles southwest of Salamaua, important Japanese air and shipping base on the Gulf of Huon toward which the Allies have been infiltrating from the south since the conquest of the Papuan Peninsula. From it over a jungle track move men and supplies to the Mubo area, 12 miles from Salamaua. The Japanese hold Mubo and its airfield, but Allied troops look down on it from nearby ridge tops.

On May 18, 25 bomb-carrying Zeros came over Wau at 15,000 to 18,000 feet, dropped 18 bombs, then swept down through bursts of antiaircraft fire to machinegun installations. An Allied communiqué admitted some damage, but there were no casualties.

Other damage was caused May 17 by 43 raiders. On May 15, 34 planes struck at Wau at the same time that 64 others attacked the Allies' most advanced position at Bobdubi, only five miles from Salamaua. At that time, Japanese ground troops opened an attempt to drive the Allies out of Bobdubi. There has been no further news of that action, but Japanese air action against Wau indicates the Allied ground pressure still is felt and the bombings of Wau are intended to ease it. But damage for the three raids is summed up at Headquarters as slight. There was no Allied air interception.

An Allied communiqué carried a revised checkup of losses suffered in the sinking on May 14 off the Queensland coast by a Japanese submarine of the Australian hospital ship Centaur. Whereas it first was thought 363 persons were aboard, an Army and Navy checkup showed the total to be 332, reducing the number of fatalities from 299 to 268. There were only 64 survivors.

A Japanese Headquarters announcement, broadcast by Tokyo as an apparent answer to Allied protests against sinking of the Centaur, claimed seven Japanese hospital ships had been attacked nine times early this year. The claim was completely lacking in supporting evidence, and obviously was issued purely for propaganda purposes.

Air Force Reports On Wake Bombing

Meanwhile, the Headquarters of the United States Seventh Air Force has announced that 24,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on Wake Island May 15 by American Liberators in a mid-morning attack and, after shooting down three of 22 intercepting Zeros, the raiders returned without loss.

Details were announced by the Flight Commander, Col. Clarence F. Hegy. It was the fifth Army air raid of the war on Wake.

The Navy in Washington announced the raid in a communiqué which stated briefly that bad weather prevented observation of results. The communiqué reported two Zeros definitely destroyed and one probably destroyed.

Several formations of bombers, ranging more than 1,000 miles from their base, made four runs over the target. The raiders were over Wake for 34 minutes.

Colonel Hegy said several other Zeros were damaged in addition to the three downed. The Liberators also encountered considerable antiaircraft fire.

The Zeros followed the bombers for 60 miles from Wake but for the most part showed no eagerness to get in close because of the accurate Yankee gunners. Not a single occupant of any of the planes was wounded by the Japanese who fired 20 millimeter and 7.7 shells into the bombers. In the five raids to date on Wake, the Americans have suffered no losses.

China:

Battle Rages For 'Rice Bowl'

The battle for China's rice bowl continued unabated west of Lake Tungting in North Hunan Province a Chinese communiqué said.

In another battle, second only in importance to the fight for rice, the Chinese claimed successes in the Taiheng Mountains, advancing to the outskirts of Linhsien, former stronghold which the Japanese captured early in their drive. The communiqué predicted Linhsien and other key points would be recovered in a day or two.

Heavy fighting continued in South Hupeh around the area where the invaders established a fresh crossing of the Yangtze, supporting their drive for the rice bowl. The Chinese said they repulsed heavy Japanese attacks covered by artillery and air bombardment.

An Army spokesman's statement, accompanying the communiqué, pranded as "purely groundless" a Japanese claim that Gen. Pang Ping-hsun and his 70,000 men had surrendered to the Japanese in the Taiheng Mountains.

Russia:

Telling Air Losses Felt by Germans

Telling blows dealt German air and supply bases during the past three weeks by Soviet air men were reflected in a front-line dispatch to Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, which said: "The Germans have begun to shift their air forces from Crimean airdromes to reinforce their exhausted air forces."

There was no elaboration in Red Star, but the Russians announced officially that they had destroyed or damaged 930 enemy planes in the week May 2-8, and had destroyed 370 planes from May 9 to May 15.

Russian pilots have downed 23 German planes over the front lines in the past three days. German planes have attempted to raid Russian communications behind the Svesk front but their bombing has been ineffective, a Moscow dispatch said.

Land fighting has failed to keep step with the bitter aerial warfare although renewed activity was reported from the Kuban and Lisichansk areas.

Northeast of Novorossisk in the Kuban, where the Germans have been counterattacking for days in attempts to drive Red troops from the City's inner defenses, the Nazis lost a hundred men in a futile attack on the night of May 18. Fighting continued in the lower reaches of the Kuban River also, where Germans in rowboats attempted a crossing but lost four boats. References to the lower reaches of the Kuban meant the Russians were close to the Kerch Strait.

No material changes were reported anywhere on the Russian front

In Burma:

RAF Airmen Blast Japanese Bases

RAF bombers and fighters attacked enemy supply concentrations, warehouses, and water and motor transport in wide-ranging operations over Burma May 18 without loss, a British communiqué said.

In two small-scale conflicts with Japanese ground troops, British forces killed 23 of the foe and took two prisoners.

Beaufighters, Hurricanes, and Mohawks, on offensive patrols over enemy water transport along the coastal area of Burma from the Mayu River to Sandoway, destroyed at least 12 supply sampans and damaged many others, the bulletin said.

Montgomery's Pride in Army Told in 'Together, You and I'

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The text of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's message to his troops on May 14 on completion of the African campaign follows:

"Now that the campaign in Africa is finished, I want to tell you, all my soldiers, how intensely proud I am of what you have done.

"Before we began the battle of Egypt last October I said that together, you and I, we would hit Rommel and his army "for six" (equivalent of a home run in cricket) right out of North Africa.

"And it has now been done. All those well-known enemy divisions we have fought and driven before us over hundreds of miles of African soil from El Alamein to Tunis have now surrendered.

"There was no Dunkirk on the beaches of Tunisia. The Royal Navy and the RAF saw to it that the enemy should not get away and so they were all forced to surrender.

"The campaign has ended in a major disaster for the enemy.

"Your contribution to the complete, final removal of the enemy from Africa has been beyond all praise.

"As our Prime Minister said at Tripoli in February last it will be a great honor to be able to say in years to come: 'I marched and fought with the Eighth Army.'

"And what of the future? Many of us are probably thinking of our families in the home country and wondering when we shall be able to see them.

"But I would say to you that we can have today only one thought and that is to see this thing through to the end and then we will be able to return to our families honorable men.

"Therefore let us think of the future in this way. And whatever it may bring us I wish each one of you the very best of luck and good hunting in the battles that are yet to come and which we will fight together.

"Together, you and I, we will see this thing through to the end."

✓"Garage-IN" Hotel
✓Friendly Service
✓Excellent Food

HARRISBURG, PA.

ten ready-to-live-in room settings . . . completely co-ordinated by Jos. B. Platt . . . The Pendleton Shop fifth floor at Bowman's HARRISBURG'S OWN STORE

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

ON THE HONOR ROLL OF GIFTS

A Helbros
WRIST WATCH . . . FOR ALL 1943 JUNE GRADUATES

17 jewel, rose gold color, steel back. Price including Federal tax 29.75

17 jewel, stainless steel case. Price including Federal tax 39.75

17 jewel, pink gold color, steel back. Price including Federal tax 37.50

7 jewel, pink gold color, steel back. Price including Federal tax 24.75

17 jewel, pink gold color. Price including Federal tax 33.07

17 jewel, pink gold color. Price including Federal tax 37.50

WATCHES—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

NEW YORK'S GRAND, CENTRAL HOTEL
A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.
Guests may enjoy the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and library. Two popular priced restaurants. Dancing during dinner and supper.
Rooms with private bath
SINGLE from $3.50
DOUBLE from $5.00

Cold Fur Storage
Restyling—Cleaning—Repairs
This Year Above All—
Place Orders Early
J. H. BRANDT
1007 Keenan Building
7th Street—Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. Grant 4273

SCHOOLED FOOT FITTERS
SCHMIDT'S KUMFORT SHOES

Miller's Foot Defenders $9.95 up
Miller's Drestreds are so EASY to get along with . . . they're so fashionable . . . so fully comfortable. Get acquainted with them today!
Our customers may order by mail from our records of their size. Enclose ration coupon No. 17.
Ladies' Berkshire Hosiery
Convenient Credit
534 Smithfield St.
Opposite Oliver Bldg. Pittsburgh

F. C. HINKEL & BRO. INCORPORATED
Flowers
Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Member of F. T. D. A.
Phone Wellington 2100
Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road R. D. No. 7 Bellevue, Pa.
Downtown Displays
92 Allegheny Market Fairfax 8020
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THOROFARE SUPER MARKETS
McCORMICK'S NUTMEG 1¾ oz. pkg. 10
CLOROX BLEACH qt. 19
NORTHERN TISSUE roll 5

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Boggs & Buhl's Wartime Anniversary Sale!
Marking 74 Years of Pledged Service to Pittsburghers
This event, planned under the difficulties of wartime restrictions, reaffirms our 74-year-old promise of keeping faith with our customers. Every department offers the extra values, quality and savings that folks always expect in a Boggs & Buhl Anniversary Sale!
Starts May 21
Come by Trolley
Come by Bus
Come by Train or park your car FREE on our Parking Lot
Keeping Faith with Pittsburgh since 1869
1869 74 YEARS 1943
Open Fri. and Sat. Nights 'til 9!

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
ATlantic 9418
Hours 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Text of Churchill's Address to Congress on European and Far East War Plans

Immediate Aid to China Stressed in Global Strategy

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to Congress today:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate, and the House of Representatives:

Seventeen months have passed since I last had the honor to address the Congress of the United States, more than 500 days, every day a day in which we have toiled and suffered, have dared shoulder to shoulder against the cruel and mighty enemy, acted in close combination or concert in many parts of the world, on land, on sea, and in the air.

The fact that you have invited me to come to Congress again a second time now that we have settled down to the job and that you should welcome me in so generous a fashion, that is certainly a high mark in my life, and it also shows that our partnership has not done so badly.

I am proud that you should have found us good allies, driving forward in comradeship to the accomplishment of our task without grudging or stinting either life or treasure or indeed anything we have to give.

The last time I came at a moment when the United States was aflame with wrath at the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor by Japan and at the subsequent declaration of war upon the United States made by Germany and Italy.

For my part, and I say it quite frankly, there were those days after our long and for a whole year lonely struggle when I could not repress in my heart a sense of relief and comfort that we were all bound together by common peril, by solemn faith and a high purpose to see this fearful quarrel through at all costs to the end.

It was an hour of passionate emotion, one of the most memorable in human record, and now as I believe full of hope and glory for the future, when the experiences of the long life and the promptings of my blood awoke in me the conviction that there is nothing more important for the future of the world than the fraternal association of our two peoples in righteous work both in war and peace.

So in January, 1942, when I had that feeling of comfort and I therefore prepared myself while in a confident and steadfaster spirit to bear the terrible blows which were evidently about to fall on British interests in the Far East—which were bound to fall upon them from the military strength of Japan during a period when the American and British fleet had lost for the time being the naval command of the Pacific and Indian Ocean one after another in swift succession, very heavy misfortune fell upon us and upon our allies, the Dutch. In the Pacific theater the Japanese have seized the land and islands they hold greedily coveted. The Philippines are enslaved. The lustrous, luxuriant regions of the Dutch East Indies have been overrun. In the Malay Peninsula and at Singapore we ourselves suffered the greatest military disaster, or at any rate the largest military disaster, in British history.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, all this has to be retrieved and all and much else has to be repaid. And here let me say, let no one suggest that we British have not at least as great an interest as the United States in the unflinching and relentless waging of war against Japan. I am here to tell you that we will wage that war side by side with you in accordance with the best strategic employment of our forces while there is breath in our bodies, while blood flows in our veins.

Aid for China Called Urgent

A notable part in the war against Japan must of course be played by the large armies and by the air and naval forces now marshaled by Great Britain on the eastern frontiers of India.

In this quarter there lies one of the means of bringing aid to hard-pressed and long tormented China. I regard the bringing of effective and immediate aid to China as one of the most urgent of our common tasks.

It may not have escaped your attention that I brought with me to this country and to this conference Field Marshal Wavell and the other two Commanders in Chief from India. They have not traveled all this way simply to concern themselves about improving the health and happiness of the Mikado of Japan.

I thought it would be good that all concerned in this great theater should meet together and thresh out in friendly candor, heart to heart, all the points that arise—and there are many, you may be sure of that.

If all that was necessary was that an order be given to the great armies standing ready in India to march toward the Rising Sun and open the Burma Road, that order would be given this afternoon.

The matter is, however, somewhat more complicated, and all movement or infiltration of troops into the mountains and jungles to the northwest of India is very strictly governed by what your American military men call the science of logistics.

But, Mr. President, I repudiate, and I am sure with your sympathy, the slightest suspicion that we should hold anything back that can be usefully employed or that I and the Government I represent are not resolute to employ every man, gun and airplane that can be used in this business as we have proved ourselves ready to do in other theaters of the war.

In our conferences in January, 1942, between the President and myself and between our high expert advisers it was evident that, while the defeat of Japan would not mean the defeat of Germany, the defeat of Germany would invariably mean the ruin of Japan. The realization of this simple truth does not mean that both sides should not proceed together and indeed the major part of the United States forces is now deployed on the Pacific front in the broad division which we then made of our labors.

In January, 1942, the United States undertook the main responsibility for prosecuting the war against Japan and for aiding Australia and New Zealand to defend themselves against a Japanese invasion which seemed far more threatening then than it does now.

On the other hand, we took the main burden on the Atlantic. This was only natural. Unless the ocean lifeline which joins our two peoples can be kept unbroken, the British Isles and all the very considerable forces which radiate therefrom would be paralyzed and doomed. We have willingly done our full share of the sea work in the dangerous waters of the Mediterranean and in the Arctic convoys to Russia, and we have sustained since our alliance began more than double the losses in merchant tonnage that have fallen upon the United States.

On the other hand again, the prodigious output of new ships from the United States building yards has for six months past overtaken and now far surpasses the losses of both Allies. And if no effort is relaxed there is every reason to count upon a ceaseless progressive expansion of Allied shipping available for the prosecution of the war. Our killings of the U-boats, as the Secretary of the Navy will readily confirm, have this year greatly exceeded all previous experience. The last three months and particularly the last three weeks have yielded record results.

Success Against U-Boats

This, of course, is to some extent due to the larger numbers of U-boats operating, but it is also due to the vast improvement in the severity and power of our measures against them and of the new devices continually employed.

While I rate the U-boat danger still the greatest we have to face, I have a good and sober confidence that it will not only be met and contained but overcome. The increase of shipping tonnage over sinkings provides—after the movement of vital supplies of food and munitions have been arranged—that margin which is the main measure of our joint war effort.

We are also conducting from the British Isles the principal air offensive against Germany, and in this we are powerfully aided by the United States Air Force in the United Kingdom, whose action is chiefly by day and ours is chiefly by night. In this war numbers count more and more both in night and day attacks. The relation of the enemy's flak to the multiplicity of attacking planes, the division and dispersion of his fighter protection by the launching of several simultaneous attacks, are rewards which will immediately be paid to the substantial increases in British and American numbers which are now taking place.

There is no doubt that the Allies already vastly outnumber the hostile air forces of Germany, Italy and Japan, and still more does their output of new planes surpass the output of the enemy in this air war by which both Germany and Japan fondly imagined they would strike decisive and final blows, terrorize nations great and small into submission to their will.

In this air war it is that these guilty nations have already begun to show their first real mortal weakness. The more continuous and severe the air fighting becomes the better for us because we can already replace casualties and machines far more rapidly than the enemy and we can replace them on a scale which increases month by month.

Progress in this sphere is swift and sure, but it must be remembered that the preparation and development of airfields and the movement of the great masses of ground personnel on whom the efficiency of modern air squadrons depends, however earnestly pressed forward, is bound to take time.

Opinion, Mr. President, is divided as to whether the use of air power could by itself bring about the collapse in Germany or Italy. The experiment is well worth trying so long as other measures are not excluded.

Well, there is certainly no harm in finding out. But, however that may be, we are all agreed that the damage done to the enemy's war potential is enormous.

The condition to which the great centers of German war industry and particularly the Ruhr, are being reduced is one of unparalleled devastation. You have just read of the destruction of the great dams which feed the canal and provide power to the enemy munitions works. That was a gallant operation costing eight out of the nineteen Lancaster bombers employed, but it will play a very far-reaching part in German munitions output.

It is our settled policy, the settled policy of our two vast war making authorities, to make it impossible for Germany to carry on any form of war industry on a large or concentrated scale either in Germany, in Italy or in the enemy-occupied countries. Wherever these munitions centers exist or are developed they will be destroyed and the populations will be dispersed. If they don't like what is coming to them, then let them disperse beforehand on their own. And this process will continue ceaselessly, with ever increasing weight and intensity, until the German and Italian people abandon or destroy the monstrous tyrannies which they have incubated and reared in their midst.

Meanwhile our air offensive is forcing Germany to withdraw an ever larger portion of its war-making capacity from the fighting front. In order to provide protection against the air attacks, hundreds of fighter aircraft, thousands of antiaircraft guns and many hundreds of thousands of men, together with a vast share of the output of the war factories, have already been assigned to this purely defensive function.

All this is at the expense of the enemy's power of new aggression or of the enemy's power to resume the initiative. Surveying the whole aspect of the air war we cannot doubt that it is a major factor in the process of victory. That, I think, is established as a solid fact.

It is all agreed between us, that we should at the earliest moment similarly bring our joint air power to bear upon the military targets in the homelands of Japan. The cold-blooded execution of United States airmen by the Japanese Government is a proof not only of the barbarism but of the dread in which they regard this possibility.

It is the duty of those who are charged with the direction of the war to overcome at the earliest moment the military, geographical and political difficulties and begin the process so necessary and desirable of laying the cities and other munitions centers of Japan in ashes. For in ashes they must surely lie before peace comes back to the world.

That this objective holds a high place in the present conference is obvious to thinking men. But no public discussion would be useful upon the method or sequence in events which should be pursued in order to achieve it. Let me make it plain, however, that the British will participate in this air attack on Japan in harmonious accord with the major strategy of the war.

Cruelties of Japan Cited

That is our desire and the cruelties of the Japanese enemy will make our airmen all the more ready to bear the peris and sufferings of their American comrades.

At the present time, speaking more generally, the Prime problem which is before the United States and, to a lesser extent, before Great Britain is not so much the creation of armies or the vast output of munitions and aircraft. These are already in full swing and immense progress and prodigious results have been achieved. The problem is rather the application of those forces to the enemy in the teeth of U-boat resistance across the great ocean spaces and across the narrow seas or on land through the swamps, mountains and jungles in various quarters of the globe. That is our problem.

All our war plans must therefore be inspired, pervaded and even dominated by the supreme object of coming to grips with the enemy under favorable conditions or, at any rate, tolerable conditions. We cannot pick and choose too much in engaging on the largest possible scale at the earliest possible moment that enemy wherever it is profitable, and indeed, I might say, wherever it is possible to do so. Thus in this way shall we make our enemies in Europe and in Asia burn and consume their strength on lond, on sea, and in the air with the maximum rapidity.

Now you will readily understand that the complex part of finding the maximum opening for the employment of our vast forces is selection of the point at which to strike to the greatest advantage to those forces and the emphasis and priority to be assigned to all the various enterprises which are desirable, but that is a task requiring the constant supervision and adjustment of our combined staffs and of the heads of government.

It is a vast complicated process, especially when two countries are involved directly in council together and when the interests of so many other countries have to be considered.

And the utmost goodwill and readiness to think for the common cause, the cause of all the United Nations, is required from everyone participating in our discussions.

The intricate adjustments and arrangements can only be made by discussion between men who know all the facts and who are and can be held accountable for success or failure.

Lots of people can make good plans for winning the war if they have not got to carry them out.

The Sherman tank was the best tank in the desert in the year 1942 and the presence of these weapons played an appreciable part in the ruin of Rommel's Army at the Battle of El Alamein and in the long retreat which chased him back to Tunisia.

At this time, June of last year, June, 1942, when I was here last, at this time also there lighted up those trains of thought and study which produced the memorable American and British descent upon French Northwest Africa, the results of which are a cause of general rejoicing today. We have certainly a most encouraging example here of what can be achieved by British and Americans working together, hand in hand. In fact, one might almost feel that if they could keep it up there is hardly anything they could not do either in the field of war or in the not less tangled problems of peace.

History will acclaim this great enterprise as a classic example of the way to make war. We used the weapon of sea power, the weapon in which we were strongest, to attack the enemy at our chosen moment, and at our chosen point. In spite of the immense elaboration of the plan and the many hundreds of thousands, even, who had to be informed of its main outlines, we maintained secrecy and eective surprise. We confronted th enemy with a situation in which he had either to lose invaluable strategic territory or to fight under conditions most costly and wasteful to him. We recovered the initiative which we still retain. We rallied to our side French forces which are already a brave, and will present become, a powerful army under the gallant General Giraud.

We have secured bases from which violent atacks can and will be delivered by our airpower on the whole of Italy with results which no one can measure but which must certainly be highly beneficial to our affairs. We have made an economy in our strained and straitened shipping position worth several hundreds of great ships and one which will give us the advantage of far swifter passage through the Mediterranean to the East, to the Middle East, and to the Far East. We have struck the enemy a blow which is the equal of Stalingrad and most stimulating to our heroic and heavily engaged Russian allies. And all this, Mr. President, gives the lie to the Nazi and Fascist thought that parliamentary democracies are incapable of waging effective war. Certainly we shall furnish them with further examples.

Because Mr. Churchill spoke from notes and there was a delay in getting them transcribed and transmitted, the remainder of his address will be printed in the next edition of The Christian Science Monitor.

Short Waves Carry Talk Afar

By the Associated Press

New York, May 19

In making Prime Minister Winston Churchill's second address to a joint session of Congress today available on a world-wide basis, the usual elaborate American short-wave facilities will be in action, continuing through the night into tomorrow.

The schedule called for simultaneous short-waving of the speech as it was delivered to all parts of the world in augmenting the all-network transmission in this country, Canada, and Britain. Tonight at approximately 9:15 on the short waves a Spanish version read against the background of a recording of Mr. Churchill was being planned.

Before and thereafter, digests in a dozen different languages, including German, were being prepared for various times extending into tomorrow.

Churchill Talk to Congress Is Graphic Account of War

Continued from Page 1

tory in the Pacific as the United States.

Whether it really was necessary to give this assurance or not, Mr. Churchill's words brought great cheering and clapping from the congressional audience. As Mr. Churchill explained, one of the disadvantages of being in a position of authority was the inability to explain details because they would give aid to the enemy. But he said that military authorities had agreed that whereas Japan could be knocked out of the fight without necessarily disabling Germany, the reverse was not true, and Germany's defeat certainly would mean the ultimate collapse of Japan.

Meets Committees

Mr. Churchill was able to discuss strategy more intimately with some Congressmen. A lunch in his honor, with Chairmen Tom Connally and Sol Bloom of the respective Senate and House Committees dealing with foreign affairs, as hosts, followed his address. Included in the scheduled group were Speaker Rayburn, the Vice-President and Democratic and Republican leaders of both Houses and both committees.

An even closer contact was established later when, at a closed session of the joint Senate and House committees, Mr. Churchill met members face to face, prepared to explain matters in fuller detail and to answer questions so far as permissible on future plans of the Allies.

Thus Congress and key men of the Legislature are being given the most intimate opportunity ever vouchsafed to meet, talk, and interrogate a visiting British Prime Minister on the joint control of the war.

One of the biggest bursts of applause came when the Prime Minister in his speech revealed the hope of having an early face-to-face meeting with Premier Stalin and, if possible, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They have sought a conference for a long time, he said, but he was unable to say where or when it would take place.

No Reference to de Gaulle

Mr. Churchill stated specifically that the new French forces would fight "under the gallant General Giraud" notably making no reference to General de Gaulle.

The big audience applauded frequently, as for instance in the typical passage where the Prime Minister praised General Eisenhower, but for the most part it was distinguished by the close attention paid the speaker. He spoke from notes, and the written text was not available for some time afterwards. As he finished speaking several congressmen on the dais reached forward to retrieve his notes as souvenirs, but he tucked them at once into the pocket of his jacket.

The Prime Minister's personal appearance and assurance of close and harmonious collaboration with American officials was valuable support for the Roosevelt Administration with Congress. The Prime Minister was in a position to say many things which Mr. Roosevelt could not say in his own behalf.

Congressional comments after the speech were enthusiastic. Most Congressmen felt the Prime Minister had frankly met and answered the questions they wanted explained, particularly as having to do with the Pacific warfare. Mr. Churchill's speech probably ends this controversy for the time being.

Would Ignore Call For War Film Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Leaders of the motion picture industry today are discussing the statement just made by Harry M. Warner, President of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., to the effect that those responsible for making films should ignore the outcry being made in various quarters that there should be less emphasis on war in theater fare and that more attention should be devoted to making escapist entertainment.

Mr. Warner minces no words in his declaration that such demands come from persons who "are not wholeheartedly behind our war effort," or "who are trying to keep the truth from theater audiences."

Mr. Warner declares that the film industry has an obligation to keep theatergoers informed about the war as well as entertained if it is to justify its existence in these times. The screen, he says, should attempt to explain each why and wherefore of the struggle in its war pictures, and not merely repeat formulas that had proved acceptable. It is necessary that the members of the younger generation be given means to understand why they are called upon to fight, and to inform those who remain at home how the resources of their country in men and materials are being used to defeat the enemy. He concluded by declaring that theater owners share in this responsibility, and that "any arbitrary exclusion of war films, either to satisfy a small appeaser element or for personal reasons without regard to the general public interest, is equivalent to sabotage."

States Back Military Demand To Keep Japanese From Coast

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The civil governments of the Pacific Coast States have joined top-ranking military authorities here in the effort to keep all evacuated Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, from coming back into this possible invasion zone during wartime.

Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California is joined by the Attorneys General of the other two Coastal States, Oregon and Washington, in a plea to the Supreme Court of the United States to sustain Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's year-old order under which the Japanese were removed from the combat zone.

Beyond all doubt this official action on the part of the States represents also the opinion of the vast majority of the public. This, too, in spite of the fact that the labor of the many thousands of expert Japanese agriculturists could be used to great advantage in the burgeoning fields and orchards all up and down the Coastal region.

The Attorneys General ask the Supreme Court virtually to erase the decision of its own predecessors in the historic Milligan case, which held that military law could not be legally applied except in case of actual invasion. Attorney General Kenny points out, however, that the reasoning in the Milligan case should not apply, since it "fails to meet today's wartime conditions.

Usual Prelude to Invasion

"It requires an invasion and the complete breakdown of civil government before the military may act," says the brief handed up to the Supreme Court. "Long-range bombing planes and carrier-based aircraft and far-roving submarines place a large portion of our country and States within the area of threatened invasion.

"Today, sabotage, espionage, and 'fifth-column' techniques are the prelude to invasion. Measures taken to prevent the use of these methods of modern warfare are within the mandate of the Federal Government."

The cases now before the United States Supreme Court are those of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, found guilty of violation of the military curfew and evacuation orders, and Minoru Yasui, who was declared by the trial court to have accepted Japanese citizenship by being an employee of the Japanese consulate. In the latter case the Attorneys General ask that "considerations concerning national citizenship be kept free from the considerations which made imposition of a curfew a military problem."

In the Hirabayashi case, which has become something of a cause célèbre through the widespread interest it has aroused, the young Japanese-American contends that General DeWitt had no authority to impose curfew and exclusion orders upon American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and that he and other Japanese-Americans had been deprived of their constitutional rights when individual hearings to determine their loyalty or disloyalty were denied them.

"Day in Court" Sought

In Seattle, where Mr. Hirabayashi was a student at the University of Washington, a defense committee has been formed among Caucasian Americans. Its membership list, as given on its letterheads, is not large, but contains the names of three ministers and some other well-known names. The main plea of this group has been that the Japanese-American had not been granted his day in court to contest the validity of the military order. This point and all others touching the precedential case are now before the nation's highest court.

The three State Attorneys General, in their brief, tell the Supreme Court that at the time of the evacuation there were 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast, many of them living near prospective landing beaches and within the vicinity of defense plants and military installations.

"This group was largely unassimilated," says the brief, "and many within the area possessed strong religious, ideological, and family ties with Japan." It would have been impossible to examine this large group individually as to their loyalty in the face of the emergency which required prompt action, say the Attorneys General.

Under Presidential Order

The Court is told that the possibility that the exclusion orders might be held invalid and that persons of Japanese ancestry might be permitted to return before a time justified by the military situation, is of deepest concern to Oregon, Washington, and California. It is pointed out, too, that General DeWitt's order stemmed from an Executive Order of President Roosevelt, and that shortly thereafter Congress passed a law providing enforcement in the Federal Courts of all orders issued under the Presidential proclamation.

"Over 124 separate Japanese organizations along the Pacific Coast," says the brief, "were engaged in varying degrees in common pro-Japanese purposes with local branches of these parent organizations numbering more than 310. There were 100 fascistic or militaristic organizations in Japan having some relation, either directly or indirectly, with Japanese organizations or individuals in the United States and directed the activities of these branches. A line of control existed from the Japanese Government."

The brief says there was reason to believe that there was a considerable number of American Japanese who were potentially disloyal and who, because of their location, were capable of activities which could have had disastrous consequences for the Pacific Coast and seriously interfered with America's success in the war.

California's Attorney General, who is known for his liberal views rather than the opposite, says that the considerations advanced in the brief were made with the realization of the importance of preserving the fundamental rights of all citizens, regardless of race, color, or creed, The Commander in Chief and his subordinate military commanders, his brief states, must be allowed a reasonable choice by means of which they will discharge the tremendous responsibility imposed on them so that they may achieve the victory through which contsitutional rights once more will be secured.

Postwar Highways Planned To Match New Motor Era

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is being realized today that the end of the war may mark the beginning of a second automobile era in this country, a period of development involving spectacular improvements not only in the vehicles but in that other factor so necessary to travel, highways.

The highway part of it is just now absorbing the attention of a good many official and unofficial groups, as they become increasingly aware of the fact that during this war period we aren't building any new roads, aren't even keeping up the old ones as they should be.

A far-reaching program of postwar highway building, involving the spending of perhaps as much as $15,000,000,000 over a period of five years, will simultaneously do two very important and necessary things, experts in this field point out.

First, they say, it will give us the adequate and safe roads we'll need as everyone rushes to buy the new cars that factories will begin turning out as fast as they can almost the minute peace is declared. It will replace thousands of miles of worn-out highways, worn out in some sections by disuse, and in others by abnormal wartime traffic. And second, such a program would go far to help cushion the shock of an anticipated postwar economic letdown. It would provide employment for millions in a positive and constructive and useful way, it is declared.

New Designs

But, aside from the mere fact of the need for adequate travel mediums, and the economic factor, some planners are enamored of the prospect this postwar road building program provides, of more or less "starting from scratch" and incorporating in the new construction over-all designs fitting in with improved local, regional, and even national land-use plans.

There would be opportunity, it is said by some, to reroute main highways so as to avoid congested areas, to build more limited-access express highways, to eliminate crossings, to provide in general safer and more efficient roadways.

This postwar highway building problem was the prime subject at the meeting here recently of the American Road Builders Association. It has been given a lot of attention by the Federal Works Administration, and the Public Roads Administration in Washington. State, county and city officials, contractors, cement makers, and safety experts are also very much concerned.

Even before the war forced a virtual moratorium on all nonmilitary road work the nation's highway system, consisting of approximately 545,000 miles of state-administered highways and 2,500,000 miles of rural roadway, was in grave need of extension, replacement and repair, it is pointed out.

Drop in Construction

For instance, during the period from 1936 to 1941 motor vehicle registrations increased 25 per cent, and income from this source rose 63 per cent. Yet during this same period the amount spent on new road construction dropped, so that in 1941 is was 10 per cent less than in 1936. And maintenance costs in 1941 were 12 per cent of income, compared with an average of 16 per cent during the entire six-year period. In other words, road building was not keeping up with traffic demands.

As far back as 1936 the American Association of State Highway Officials estimated that $3,250,000,000 would have to be spent to maintain main traveled roads in a condition of adequacy and safety.

Now we've had, or will have after the war, a period of several years with no nonmilitary road building at all, and very little maintenance. During this time, secondary roads, chiefly with a tar base, are deteriorating from disuse, and many primary concrete roads are being steadily torn to pieces by an abnormally heavy volume of truck traffic, trucks carrying war goods, with few if any of the prewar restrictions on size, length, weight, and such things.

Deflation Cushion

Meanwhile, there's the employment or deflation-cushion angle. The Road Builders Association feels this is a most important factor. No one ventures to say just how many of the 35,000,000 or so men and women released from the armed forces and war industries after the war might be employed as a result of a large road-building program, but it is certain, considering that most of the road-building dollar goes to labor, that a very substantial number would be benefited by a large highway program.

The Association asks specifically that states, counties and cities, prepare detailed road construction plans to cover the five years following the war, and that Congress pass measures to provide: (1) Federal-aid appropriations to states, counties and cities of at least $500,000,000 annually for at least five years; and (2) an annual Federal appropriation of least $500,000,000 for highway construction in metropolitan areas for at least five years.

Part of this Federal money would be on the basis of dollar-for-dollar of state funds appropriated, and the total would of course depend on how much the states thus contributed. Some, though, would be outright Federal expenditures. Added to this Federal money, and the amounts matched by the states, would be the large sums spent directly by states, counties, and cities on local and on non-Federal-aid roads.

Food Industry Crisis Seen; Mayor Discovers Potato Cache

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—While leading food industry representatives warned that legitimate distribution of food throughout the country faced "complete demoralization" or "annihilation" because of new price ceilings, Mayor La Guardia, on a search for potatoes, has discovered a cache of them in a Sixth Avenue barber shop here.

M. M. Zimmerman, editor of Super - Market Merchandising, monthly publication, wrote that food operators are convinced that the Office of Price Administration food price "roll-back" threatens the entire food distribution system of the country with ruin.

"If the legitimate food men are thrown out of business," he said, "the country will see a flood of 'black marketing' and illegitimate trafficking with food that will become completely uncontrollable.

"Food men in every branch of the industry feel that the Government has deliberately disregarded the fact that operation costs have increased alarmingly since price control went into effect. The terrific burden of constantly changing regulations which pour out almost daily from Washington, not to mention the added labor charges due to rationing and other war emergencies, has meant enormous increases in labor costs."

Among other food industry spokesmen voicing similar beliefs were Henry Schaffer, President of the New York State Chain Store Grocers' Association; Percy A. Brown of Scranton, Pa., a supermarket owner; Sam Schanker, President of the Country Garden Marketof Arlington, Va., and H. C. Wheeler of the Lucky Food Market of Poughkeepsie.

Mayor La Guardia went on his "potato hunt" following anonymous "tips" telephoned to his office. On arriving at a barber shop at 1221 Sixth Avenue, the Mayor found between 15,000 and 17,000 pounds of potatoes stored in the back room of the shop. The owner of the "crop" was seized by police and his precious store impounded but not confiscated. In addition, the barber shop was closed for alleged violation of the building code and owners of the shop received a summons for violation of the fire regulations.

Police said the potatoes were owned by Benjamin Caplan of Philadelphia, who claimed he had bought the potatoes from a farmer named J. Hogan of Chateaugay, N. Y. Mr. Caplan was booked on complaint of the Department of Markets on charge of violating section 194-A of the Agriculture and Markets Act in failing to label each bag with the net weight of its contents and to name the producer. Scheduled to be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court today, Mr. Caplan told police that Charles Falcone, owner of the barber shop, was "doing him a favor" by letting him store the potatoes until he looked into the market conditions and OPA regulations.

Anthony Zubinsky of Plattsburg, N. Y., who drove the truck loaded with potatoes into New York, also was held for questioning until police have time to investigate the story of the potato hoard.

Meanwhile, the Joint Board of Hotel and Restaurant Workers of the American Federation of Labor appealed for a general boycott by all labor groups of food dealers charging above ceiling prices, as a means of breaking the "black markets."

Employee Control of Journal At Milwaukee Brought Closer

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19 (AP)—Another step in the program to give eventual control of the Milwaukee Journal to its employees was taken today with announcement that the Board of Directors would be enlarged by six members chosen solely by employee-stockholders.

Harry J. Grant, Chairman of the Board, notified Journal personnel that majority shareholders would cast their votes for the six employee-designated nominees at the annual meeting June 1. The new directors will be seated at that time. The present board has 12 members.

In this newest develpment of the Journal plan inaugurated June, 1937, a unitholders (employee-stockholder) council was set up. It consists of 24 members, four each from the paper's six major departments—advertising and promotion, circulation, editorial, business, mechanical, and radio.

The councilmen, to serve two years, were elected by their departmental co-workers at meetings last night.

Employee-directors must be councilmen and no department may have more than one. Although unitholders elect only the councilmen representing their department, they may vote for any candidate for employee-director. Thus, the names of all councilmen will be on mail ballots going to the 578 unitholders during the next few days.

The council will consult with the board and company officers from time to time regarding matters of concern to unitholders.

Then plan calls for eventual employee ownership of at least 51 per cent of the stock, each unit of which carries voting rights.

Data compiled at the end of 1942 revealed that dividends and bonuses paid to unitholders up to that time amounted to 136 per cent of the purchase of the 48,000 shares originally made available to them.

Italy Ready to Quit Now on Own Terms

Continued from Page 1

base for a jump across the Adriatic where Yugoslavian guerrillas are waiting eagerly for just such an event.

Italy has become a real military liability for Germany. The Italian Army is so badly mauled and depleted from its succession of defeats in Greece, Russia, and Africa that if Italy is to be defended it must be defended primarily by German troops. It would take far fewer German troops to do the job at the Alps than strung around the long short line of Italy itself. And if Italy were to be allowed to become a neutral again, it would be even sweeter for Hitler. He wouldn't need anything more than a corporal's guard at the Brenner Pass.

Of course there would be something for the Allies to gain against this advantage to Germany. The Mediterranean would be cleared of hostile naval forces other than an occasional prowling German submarine. We would, of course, have the Italian Navy interned as part of the bargain. That immediately would reopen the Mediterranean as a safe supply route which would simplify the problem of supplying both Russia and our armies in the Far East.

Extreme Opportunism

However, to accept Italy's removal from the war on any such basis would be in violent conflict with every moral position which the United Nations have taken. To begin with, it would be a violation of the "unconditional surrender" edict of Casablanca. Further, the compromise with Admiral Darlan and the other ex-Vichyites in French Africa would seem almost like an act of virtue by contrast. Opportunism, it was claimed, had some justification in French Africa, and had the dialectical justification of being applied to a former associate in the Allied war effort.

But to apply opportunism to the original member of the Axis—that indeed would be carrying it to a highly questionable extreme. There would be a very thin case for military expediency.

However, terms which can be considered would be a complete surrender which would leave Allied arms in actual physical control of all of Italy and free to use Italy as a base for any kind of military operations desirable. But those are not the terms which Italy is in a position to offer, or accept, today. Germany could well afford to let Italy become a neutral, but not an Allied base. Therefore, every ounce of German pressure will be exerted to prevent any such capitulation. Such surrender is not in the cards at the moment. What Italy wants is a cheap and painless way out.

There is reason to believe that Italy's own terms, the terms which Germany, with appropriate fussing just to make it seem all right, would approve, actually are before President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in Washington at this time for consideration. They have, it is understood, been seriously presented, and they, of course, are being pushed by the Vatican and by what little influence Spain can exert, which is largely in collaboration with the Vatican.

Little Hope of Acceptance

There is little reason to believe that such terms stand a serious chance of acceptance, although obviously they will be pushed hard by influences which would like to see Italy get off with a minimum possible punishment for all the misfortune it very prominently has helped to bring on the world.

This probably explains why London talks about Italy being out of the war "in five months." Five months from now Italy may be in a better position than it is today to accept Allied terms instead of German-approved terms. The most plausible estimate is that Italy's present "peace" offer will be rejected. It then will be followed by a continuation of the air pounding it is getting now. After five more months of that it will be much nearer desperation than it is today.

Also five months from now Allied bait will look much more appetizing. Our hook is certainly heavily baited. The factual accounts of the way in which Britain has handled the Italian colony of Libya show an obvious policy of holding that colony (as distinct from the former East African colonies, including Ethiopia) in trust for a new and different Italy. Italian laws are left in force. Italian administration is supervised, but not displaced. Every aspect of the treatment indicates a prospective willingness to assuage Italian pride by letting it have back its oldest colony whenever it sees the light adequately to surrender "unconditionally."

Of course, international law always can be cited as the reason for this treatment of Libya. It provides that civil administration and law shall be unchanged in an occupied country during hostilities. However, Britain has ignored that technically in Ethiopia, which was at once liberated and returned to its former sovereign, Haille Selassie. There is no obligation to return Libya. But there are all the earmarks of a willingness to return it, provided Italy behaves properly.

If this is the picture, it only remains for time to ripen it to the point where Italy will take its predicament seriously enough to throw off the German yoke and—surrender. That is obviously the way which is most to Allied advantage. Meanwhile, however, there is little doubt that Italy wants an easier and cheaper out and is doing its best through its friends in our midst to obtain it.

Decline of the Bey of Tunis

Wide World

Colorful Personality Quits Office

The former Bey of Tunis, who has just been ousted by Gen. Henri Giraud for his pro-Axis sympathies, is seen here with his Premier Minister, Sidi el Hadi La Khoua, on the right, and Serek Labonne, former French General, on the left.

View of 'Atlantic Wall' Denied to Nazi Allies?

By the Associated Press

Moscow, May 19

Tass, official Russian news agency, quoted reports in Bern, Switzerland, today that German military authorities had declined the request of Gen. Vittorio Ambrosia, Chief of the Italian General Staff, that Italian military experts be permitted to inspect the "Atlantic Wall."

While journalists have been allowed to view the fortifications, military experts, even of Germany's allies, have been refused permission under various pretexts, Tass said.

A. B. C. Cards for Meat Proposed by Butchers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP)—It'll be "C is for chewing—on lots of steaks," if the Western Federation of Butchers has its way. The Federation in a meeting May 17 endorsed a plan to provide workers in heavy industries with C cards good for three pounds of meat weekly. Two-pound B coupons would go to those doing less arduous jobs. White-collar folk would draw A cards—one pound a week.

Shift of Arabs From Axis Begun by Giraud's Move

Continued from Page 1

the Jews of Palestine. The "New Destour" has had as its head Chief Habib Bourgiba who has been resolutely anti-French and susceptible to encouragement from Italy and Germany.

The followers of Bourguiba, mostly young and impressionable, have been affected by the growth of Nazi sentiments at various Islamic centers and therefore have been more disposed to collaborate with the Germans, though sharing the "Old Destours'" dislike for the Italians.

The Arabs are greatly impressed by the manifestations of power in the Allies' overwhelming victory over the Axis. The capture of more than 150,000 well-equipped prisoners who gave in rather than fight has had a big effect on Arab thought.

The rising generations of natives in Tunisia now have to be brought back from lines of thinking and conduct detrimental to the French settlers. To this end it is seen as highly desirable that they should be encouraged to find more ways and means of working harmoniously with the Europeans.

Technical Careers

Therefore it is hoped in time to induce more and more natives to take up technical careers, avail themselves fully of the educational facilities available, and play a more important role than they have done so far in agriculture and industry.

The situation is described as calling for discipline and of the use of European technique at the disposal of a strong government animated by the idea of the public good in order to fight successfully against native ignorance and complacency.

That is where the balance between Europeans and natives comes in. If the former are too numerous they overburden the land; if too few, they are submerged in the native mass and their example can be of little value.

Overpopulation among the natives is a serious problem, and the only means of dealing effectively with it is seen to be to lead the natives to improve themselves.

Without such improvements the depressed community is constantly increasing while becoming progressively worse off and incapable of making efforts for itself. In the past 60 years of French administration the Mohammedan population of Tunisia has doubled.

Treasures of Literature

Islam penetrated into Tunisia by way of the holy city of Kairouan, founded 13 centuries ago by the conquering Arabs who later dominated also the language and civilization of the original Berbers.

Today treasures of the old literature and Arabic and Isiamic sciences are still preserved in Tunis at the great University of Zitouna. In normal times Arabic newspapers here are numerous and progressive. Only 3 per cent of the population of Tunisia speaks the language of the original inhabitants, the Berbers, against 30 per cent who do so in Algeria, and 50 per cent who do so in Morocco.

The main zone of Tunisian colonization is in the north, but the central steppes open to the east have been a scene of constant competition between Arab shepherds coming from the south and east and fruit growers already established on the soil.

This is the chief region of the olive trees, which in the past 60 years have increased from 8,000,000 to 19,000,000. Further south the steppes become deserted and resemble the less-favored regions of Tripolitania. Across them have come for many centuries in the past tribes of Arab shepherds from the east who have gradually mixed with the existing sedentary populations.

Historic Bond Back in Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A 166-year-old war bond that helped win the Revolutionary War has come out of retirement and gone into service again to help defeat tyranny. On display at the University of Chicago; the bond is silently urging students and visitors to dig deep into their pockets and buy stamps and bonds to win world freedom, today.

Revolutionary War bonds were called bills. This one was issued by the "State of Massachusetts Bay" in 1777, under a committee that included John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, and was for £24, 7s, reedemable in 1871, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Paul Revere engraved the plate and printed it.

Oliver Barrett, a Chicago attorney and national authority on Lincoln, formerly owned the bond. He gave it to an auction where contributed articles were auctioned off for war bonds. The university spied it there, and purchased it.

Through the Student Defense Council, University students bought several thousand dollars worth of bonds and stamps in April alone, it is said. University employees are buying more than $27,000 worth each month through pay roll deductions.

Cold Storage of Eggs Is Restricted by WFA

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP) — The War Food Administration May 17 prohibited the cold storage of eggs after May 20 except for government contracts and the accumulation of "working inventories" in a move designed to discourage hoarding of eggs by dealers, wholesalers and other distributors.

The WFA said speculation has caused shell eggs to move into storage in unusual quantities, reducing supplies available for egg grading and drying and civilian needs. Based on the production rate so far, the WFA said, an average of slightly more than two dozen eggs a month should be available for each civilian consumer for the period June through December.

Chinese Hail Attack on Attu As Step to American Aid

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 19—The American landing on Attu has strongly impressed the Chinese who regard it as the first ray of hope in the Pacific theater.

One Chinese authority said: "Since island hopping evidently is one of the different ways of attacking Japan, the northern way certainly is easier and more promising than the southern, because, first, the Aleutians are infinitely closer to the Japanese homeland than the Solomons; second, the superior quality of American bombers and fighters will be a more decisive factor over the small northern than over the big southern island objectives; third, both the Aleutians and especially the Kurile Islands provide immediate facilities for bombing Japan."

Another declared: "If the Americans are able to attempt a landing on Attu and are aiming at Kiska they certainly are able also to tackle the northernmost Kuriles, gradually hopping on southward along China.

Advantage to Both Sides

"Foggy weather conditions in the whole area already have proved a great advantage for the enterprising attackers, first in the Japanese, now in the American landings in the Aleutians. I would not be surprised if the northern approach developed into an important spearhead toward Japan shortly."

Even the skeptics stress the stimulating effect of the present American action for China which has daily been getting more anxious, seeing indication of imaginative planning and courageous execution of Allied strategy against Japan.

They express hope that the Americans will engage in further intensifying action in the North Atlantic, if only in order to tie up a larger percentage of the Japanese Navy and Air Force, thus easing offensive operations elsewhere.

Chinese Await Action

Others well acquainted with Japanese mentality consider an offensive along the northern islands of the greatest importance against Japanese morale because the Kuriles are considered a part of Japan proper, and any attack there is a peril to the main Japanese islands, while the majority of Japanese are doubtlessly indifferent toward happenings in the distant Southwest Pacific.

Meanwhile the Chinese are eagerly awaiting confirmation of reports that the current Roosevelt-Churchill talks in Washington actually featured a concrete timetable for action against Japan and direct or indirect help for China, but they are disappointed over the nonparticipation of leading Chinese strategists in the meeting.

Feeling the pinch of the economic crisis more strongly, the Chinese daily are demanding categorically that Allied preoccupation in Europe must not be allowed to cause even greater postponement of aid in the Asian conflict.

Sid Kauffman
Tailors
TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
ALL WOOL
Made to Your Measure
$37.50 up
1420 Chestnut St., Crozer Bldg. Rittenhouse 7759
Philadelphia, Pa.

miracle meals for rationed days
THE VERNON RESTAURANT
This is our way of working for Victory
CLOSED on SUNDAY
50 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia Phone Kin. 1569

Our exclusive process does the job properly. Repairs made by experienced rug men. Yes, we store rugs, too.
FRITZ and LaRUE INC
Quality Floor Coverings Since 1886
1615 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
NOTE: *Jacob Reed's Sons—of Philadelphia are America's Oldest and Foremost Makers of U. S. Officers' fine Uniforms—Since 1824.*

COME TO REED'S FOR YOUR SUMMER
Palm Beach Uniforms
Regulation Summer Uniforms for ARMY *and* NAVY *Officers* $19.95
Cool, *washable*, comfortable, smart . . . describes these Uniforms tailored in Army Mohair Khaki and White, and in Navy Mohair Khaki and Blue. All one low price everywhere . . . $19.95, buttons included. Get yours at Reed's, and you get Reed's expert fitting service (backed by our 119 years' experience making Uniforms) *at no extra cost.*
REED'S UNIFORM DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR—REAR
Jacob Reed's Sons
1424-26 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.
Outfitters to Officers in All Branches of the U. S. Service for MORE THAN A CENTURY
Full Line of Regulation Shoes for Army and Naval Officers, $7.95 to $12.95. First Floor at Reed's.
New Store Hours: Open Daily 9:30 to 5:30 Except WEDNESDAYS Open 12 NOON to 9 P. M.

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa. 15th and Locust Streets

Jackson & Moyer

ARROW PICKS A HONEY THIS MONTH
HONEY COMB
The new Honey Comb Shirt has an open weave that will keep you cool as your favorite candy mint. But it's much more than just a cool shirt—it's a handsome ensemble fashion—complete in every sense of the word.
THERE'S the famous Arrow Collar . . . trim "Mitoga" figure-fit . . . perfect sewmanship . . . the Sanforized label, your guarantee of permanent fit . . .
AND Arrow Summer Ties (three of 'em) designed in harmonizing color schemes for each of the Honey Comb Shirts.
ROUNDING OUT this swell Summer ensemble are the Honey Comb Handkerchiefs, and the cool, comfortable Honey Comb Shorts.
SHIRTS . . $2.24
TIES . . . $1
SHORTS . . 75¢
HANDKCFS. 35¢
Jackson & Moyer
1610-1612 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
Arrow Shirts • Dobbs Hats • Footsaver Shoes

Slate—Asphalt Asbestos
ROOFING and SIDEWALLS
Slag or Asphalt for Flat Roofs
Budget Plan
T. S. JOHNSON SONS CO.
626 Cherry Street Walnut 1366
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECTATOR OXFORD
For the Hard-to-Fit-Foot Tan, Blue or White Crushed Kid. $10.95
NO FOOT TOO DIFFICULT TO FIT
THE FREEMAN CO.
The Original Freeman—Est. 1914
3628 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

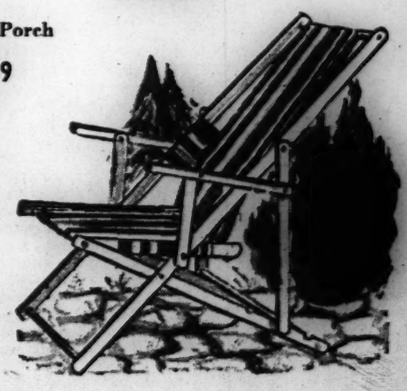
store your furs
with a furrier . . .
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE FOR FOUR GENERATIONS
1710 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PEN. 0510

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS and INVITATIONS
The Newest Styles
Prices as low as $12.50 the hundred sets
GREETING CARDS
DECKER'S
902 Chestnut St. 9 South 15th St.
PHILADELPHIA
OPEN EVENINGS

burn CUMMINGS COAL
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
PLAY SAFE
Cummings Famous Reading Anthracite gives lots of heat and lasts longer.
4555 Stenton Ave.—Gla. 0900
5036 Warrington Ave.—Bar. 4044
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Out front in FLAVOR
—and highly nourishing, rich in vitamins and minerals, a fine energy builder. Made from America's Finest Cream.
Taste the Difference
Abbotts ICE CREAM
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Makers of Abbotts Ice Cream and Jane Logan DeLuxe Ice Cream

Entire Block—Market, 11th to 12th Streets, Philadelphia
Store Hours: 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Wednesdays 12 Noon to 9 P. M.
Snellenburgs
For a Change of Scene Indoors . . . Use
Sure-Fit "Knit to Fit" "Godfrey" Slip Covers
That Fit Living Room Furniture Like Upholstery!

CHAIR COVER with one loose cushion cover. $3.75
SOFA COVER with three loose cushion covers. $7.50
Brighten your furniture for Summer with these attractively patterned wine, blue or green slip covers with two-way stretch knit for non-wrinkling fit, and *sta-fast* feature to prevent slipping or twisting.
Note: Measure sofa across widest part of back; no size needed for chairs.
Snellenburgs Upholsteries, Fourth Floor
Comfortable Reclining Chair
for Lawn or Porch
$2.39

Varnished hardwood frame, colorful striped canvas back and double-thick box type seat. Extra support in back. Gay and attractive in appearance—so restful for lounging.
Snellenburgs Outdoor Furniture, Fourth Floor

Cry to 'Beat Japan First' a Mystery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—This persistent campaigning by a few Senators and other spokesmen for a new American war strategy—namely, the concentrating on beating Japan first now that the United States has won its Tunisian "preliminary bout" against Hitler—is arousing marked curiosity here both as to its probable origin and its possible ultimate effect.

As new conferees, among them Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, arrive to join the official Roosevelt-Churchill conversations, this unofficial clamor has grown substantially in volume and more than that in mystery.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, who set the ball rolling with a three-hour "beat Japan first" speech in the Senate, admits that he was "encouraged" by unnamed persons to make his talk. Now he has touched off a new round of guessing by an enigmatic paragraph in his last night's radio address in which he held that it would be a serious blow "if anything happened that would deprive the people of this country" of Gen. George C. Marshall's services as Chief of the General Staff.

Did this mean, it is asked around, that he thinks General Marshall is going to be made Allied Commander in Chief, a promotion which in the Senator's view might deprive the United States of his independent judgment as to the disposition of American forces east and west?

President Roosevelt at his press conference pointedly rejected Senator Chandler's advice that the United States alter its war strategy to concentrate on beating Japan and leave Germany to the tender graces of Britain and Russia alone. Asked for comment on Mr Chandler's Senate speech, the President said he could not comment because he was too familiar with the figures.

This was interpreted to mean that he did not feel the Kentucky Senator was in possession of sufficient information on the global picture to have an authoritative say on Allied strategy.

The belief has grown that Senator Chandler, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, may have been "encouraged" to conduct his campaign by professionals in the higher ranks of the Army and Navy and particularly the Navy who are not satisfied with the position to which the war against Japan has been relegated up to now.

It is not by any means certain that the global strategy now being drawn up by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the High Commands of the British and American land, sea and air forces will not provide for a great acceleration of the war in the Pacific. The presence in Washington of top British and American officers commanding in India-Burma and in China has led to this conclusion.

Emphasis on Pacific

The drive by Senator Chandler and his backers, however, is calculated to bring a weight of public opinion to bear while these conferences are still under way which would compel re-allocation of emphasis to the Pacific, against any opinion or wishes of the British. The campaign relies on further argument that if Germany is first defeated, Russia will then return to peace and to the "remaking" of Europe while the United States will be saddled with a costly war against an entrenched Japan and deprived of any weight at the European peace table.

It is by no means certain that a majority of the Army-Navy higher command share Senator Chandler's views as they pertain either to military or postwar diplomatic strategy. But the possibility that a vocal minority which would see the United States put its "grudge fight" against Japan first and make the Pacific an American lake were among the "encouragers" of Senator Chandler, is not discounted here.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt vouchsafed at his press conference only the information that his war talks with the British Prime Minister are progressing very satisfactorily but are not yet completed.

Canadians in Vanguard

The arrival of Prime Minister King of Canada takes on significance in view of the reports, current recently, that Canadian troops would be in the vanguard of any landing on the continent of Europe. It is noted also that Mr. King is Prime Minister of a Dominion which faces the Pacific as well as the Atlantic and which adjoins Alaska and the Aleutians where Canadian airmen have participated in the blows against the Japanese entrenched on Kiska.

In the nonmilitary sphere—for not all of the Allied conversations here are concerned with battlefronts—Mr. King may discuss further co-ordination of Canadian-American war production and that other matter in which Canada has set a notable record—the battle against inflation on the home front.

The Canadian Prime Minister followed a regular parade of notables in and out of the White House. The Duke of Windsor, Governor General of the Bahamas, talked with both the President and Mr. Churchill there yesterday. Tonight Mr. King will dine with Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, who was also a White House caller.

Long War Foreseen By Duke of Windsor

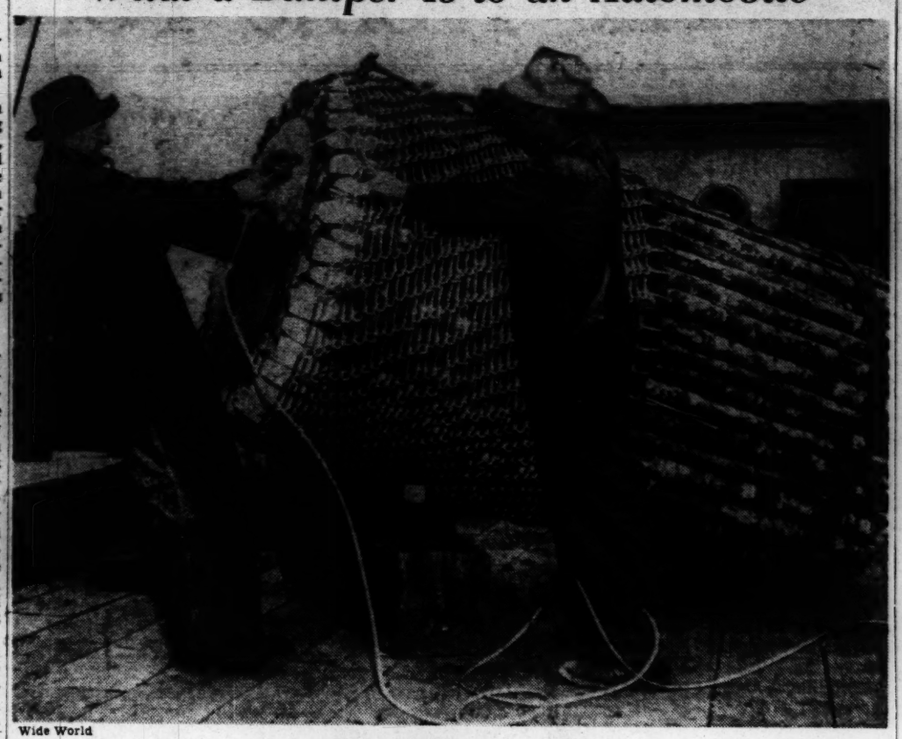
By the Associated Press

Washington, May 19

The Duke of Windsor expressed belief today that the United Nations still have a long road to travel before ultimate defeat of the Axis.

He was asked his impression of the progress of the war as he left a half hour conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

What a Bumper Is to an Automobile—



Wide World

—These Poles Are to a Ship

Riggers tighten cables around this big roll of Douglas fir poles, which will become a "shock absorber" between ships in deep-sea fueling or cargo transfer.

Dispute Over Can Labels Finally Settled by OPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—The great Office of Price Administration grade-labeling controversy between consumer groups and the canning industry has finally been settled.

Under the new order, grades must be indicated on invoices every time the cans change hands until they reach the retail store, but they will not have to be stamped on the label.

The canned-goods controversy has been in progress for the past four months, with a large number of consumer organizations demanding that the grade-labeling system ordered by the former OPA Administrator, Leon Henderson, be carried out and the canning industry insisting that such rules would confuse the housewife and have a tendency to take away "initiative and enterprise" in the industry.

Canners Score Point

While consumers argued that price control is futile without control over quality, the canners opposed "A," "B" and "C" grading as giving the public an impression of inferiority of certain products. They also said the housewife, forgetting transportation costs, could not understand why she might be paying more for grade B corn than for grade A in the same store.

The canners also feared that long years spent in building up brand names by advertising would be wasted if other products were shown by their labels to be just as good.

The argument that OPA chiefly heeded concerned the additional labor and expense involved in developing and printing new labels at a time when record food output must be pushed in every way possible.

The OPA announcement expressed confidence that the new plan "will secure in large part the same enforcement advantages as the marking of the grade on the label."

OPA Is Split

The OPA itself was split on the labeling issue. In the end, OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown paid considerable attention to the action of the House Agriculture Committee in voting against grade labeling of the 1943 pack. Grade labeling never has been authorized by Congress.

The grades to be followed by the canners are those that have been established for many years by the Department of Agriculture.

While turning down consumer groups in their fight for grade labeling, OPA promised to institute some sort of program for educating the housewife on grades of canned goods. This may be done by requiring the retailer to put up signs identifying the quality of his merchandise and by distribution of booklets to housewives explaining the system in use.

Power Clash Of Congress And Executive

Continued from Page 1

two of the three men yesterday ordered fired by the House are employees of F. C. C.

The three individuals are:

Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, venerable Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, $5,800 a year, for half a century connected with the University of Chicago, whose son was killed in World War I at Belleau Wood. Secretary Ickes denies that he is "un-American" and refuses to fire him.

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, $6,500 Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the F. C. C.

William E. Dodd, Jr., son of the late Ambassador to Germany and unsuccessful aspirant in 1936 to unseat Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia (Like Mr. Cox a member of the powerful Rules Committee), now receiving $3,200 a year as news editor. Broadcast Intelligence Service, F. C. C.

The F. C. C. refuses to fire the two men, declaring nothing "subversive" has been proved.

The whole matter moves on to the Senate where a different approach may be taken.

A Question of Powers

Far-reaching issues are involved in the Lovett-Watson-Dodd case. It is argued that if the House can cut off pay for executive employees it breaks down the constitutional tri-partite separation of powers, and makes Congress dominate the Judiciary. Thus a majority of Congress might cut off the salary of a Supreme Court Justice, it is argued, or of an unpopular President, or in fact of any Government employee whose political views happened to have incurred the disapproval of the Legislature.

"These men have not violated any law," the Washington Post editorially today says. "They have not advocated the overthrow of the United States Government . . . We consider the proposed action of Congress to be a clear invasion of the sphere of executive authority."

The Post, owned and published by Eugene Meyer, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has made an issue of the Dies-Kerr cases. It says today:

"If Congress were successfully to usurp this power" of hiring and firing Federal employees "the Executive Branch of the Government would become subordinate to the Legislature, instead of enjoying the equal status provided for it in the Constitution."

The opposite view was expressed with great force by Representative John Taber (R) of New York. He declared:

"That the Congress has the absolute power to say that any man shall not be on the pay roll of the Government is beyond question."

There the issue rests.

B, C, and T Gasoline Coupons Face Cut

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The number of B and C gasoline coupons already issued in the 17 Eastern States may be reduced by 10 to 12 per cent, and the T coupons of fleet truck owners by "substantially more than 12 per cent," Charles Phillips, Director of the Automotive Supply Rationing Division of the National OPA Office, announced today.

At a press conference at the Regional OPA Office, Mr. Phillips said that all such coupons now outstanding were being resurveyed by the rationing boards in the 17 States.

dewees

Petal-pouch
DRAWSTRING BAG
2.95

Pretty new catchall in rayon faille. Black or navy with contrast lining of red or green. Brown with turf lining. Also in solid colors, black, brown, navy.

BAGS, FIRST FLOOR

DEWEES 1122-24 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

• Market, Eighth, Filbert, Seventh . . . Philadelphia
• One Yellow Trading Stamp with Every 10c Purchase

LIT BROTHERS

• Store Hours: 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. . . . Except Wednesdays, Open 12 Noon to 9 P. M.

Black, navy or brown "Window-pane Plaids" $9.95

Black or navy with eyelets over contrast, $9.95

30 Styles in "Suitors" for . . .
Half-Sizes
$9.95

Nothing is so becoming to shorter figures as the two-piece suit-dress! Now in rayon sheers for summer. 18½ to 24½.

Other "Budgeteers," $6.95 to $12.95

—"Budgeteers," Second Floor, 8th St.

ENSEMBLE LUGGAGE
STYLED HANDBAGS
LEATHER NOVELTIES
A Complete Line of Ladies' and Men's Wallets

Seidenburg

Suburban Square
31 Coulter Avenue Ardmore, Pa.

New! Colorful! Modern Mexican

. . . hundreds of entertaining accessories from our "Good Neighbors". . . budget priced through our Lowered Price Policy.

Come, see one of the gayest collections of modern Mexicana ever assembled north of the border! Come, see one of the brightest, smartest little shops ever opened! Under a flower-splashed awning in our Budget China Shop, hundreds of brilliant and practical accents for your stay-at-home summer! Pottery, baskets, tinware, even chairs and occasional tables, hand-made by talented Mexican craftsmen. Send a sun-drenched pottery jug to your week-end hostess! Delight your guests with a conversation-starting tin ice-bucket! Pile flowers or pretzels in a woven fibre basket-tray! All doubly exciting because they are budget priced through the far-reaching economies of our Lowered Price Policy and our smallest profit margin in years!

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH FLOOR, CHESTNUT
NEW YORK, FOURTH FLOOR, HOME STORE

John Wanamaker

The Home Forum

The Right Viewpoint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CITIZENS of those nations now fighting for freedom and justice are eager to be of service. But how are they to gain the view or understanding which will enable them constructively to serve? With their accustomed manner of living rudely disturbed, and pressed by daily activities, they find it difficult to discern the methods and means of true service. That the welfare of all humanity is in the balance makes right decisions and actions imperative. Therefore, all thoughtful citizens desire to gain and maintain the correct viewpoint.

The same scene or landscape will present a different picture to different individuals. The conditions of light and perspective may be identical, yet the farmer, the artist, the geologist, the industrialist, each will note and see those features which pertain to his individual interests. This indicates that the viewpoint of each is conditioned by the thoughts and experience of each. But though differing in some particulars, all these views are based on the assumption that matter is real. And this supposition of the reality of matter includes the limitations, deflections, distortions, and obscurations of the false belief that there is a presence and power opposed to or apart from God, Spirit.

Anyone who reads the words of Christ Jesus, as recorded in the Gospels, is impressed with the fact that his view was altogether different from that of others. Those blinded by selfishness and bigotry cared not to seek, nor could they discern, the "kingdom of heaven" taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus. He had "the hearing ear, and the seeing eye" (Proverbs 20:12), which Spirit made, and therefore he saw the creation of Spirit, the perfect man and universe which God had pronounced good. In place of the disease, sin, lameness, blindness, which appeared to mortal sense, Jesus saw as real, and enabled others thus to see, the health, purity, strength, and clear vision of God's man. Jesus saw through the hallucinations of mortal mind and discerned the divine reality, the ever-present goodness, the joyous, active, beautiful expression of God, which is the real man.

* * *

Through Christian Science we learn that Jesus saw reality in its divine perfection because he looked out from the standpoint of the allness of Mind. From this true viewpoint no erroneous mortal illusions are to be seen, for in reality—which is in infinite Mind and Mind's infinite idea—illusions do not exist. The supposed ability to see disease, sorrow, suffering, yes, all the horrors of modern war, is, when examined in the light of God's allness, found to be a phase of evil's fiction. Spiritual man, clothed in righteousness and having true vision, sees the manifestations of Mind, of Truth, Life, infinite Love, all-harmonious Soul. He has no ability to see and experience what does not exist. And all that really exists, does so by divine fiat, the will of God. But so long as one permits his attention to be concerned with the unreal suppositions of corporeal sense, he may dream he sees fantastic or frightful apparitions.

Christian Science arouses thought from such mesmerism. And through Christianly scientific prayer one gains the right viewpoint and finds the courage and persistence to maintain it. This must be done if peace and joy are to replace strife and sorrow. In reply to a question, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 242): **"You can never demonstrate spirituality until you declare yourself to be immortal and understand that you are so. Christian Science is absolute; it is neither behind the point of perfection nor advancing towards it; it is at this point and must be practiced therefrom. Unless you fully perceive that you are the child of God, hence perfect, you have no Principle to demonstrate and no rule for its demonstration."** And she added, **"By this I do not mean that mortals are the children of God, —far from it."** This "point of perfection" from which Christian Science must be practiced is the perfection of man as the likeness or expression of infinite Mind. This consciousness of spiritual perfection affords the right viewpoint from which to chart one's present course, through discerning one's glorious sonship with God.

* * *

That this right viewpoint can be attained today, many thousands of students of Christian Science bear witness. In field and factory, on the battle front, in air raids, in disasters at sea, those holding to this right viewpoint have found protection, peace, strength; when bearing heavy responsibility, they find the intelligence and poise needed to make right decisions, the patience and love to maintain harmony.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 207, 208): **"The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things. The spiritual fact, repeated in the action of man and the whole universe, is harmonious and is the ideal of Truth. Spiritual facts are not inverted; the opposite discord, which bears no resemblance to spirituality, is not real. The only evidence of this inversion is obtained from suppositional error, which affords no proof of God, Spirit, or of the spiritual creation."** This right viewpoint is the spiritually mental retreat of holy thoughts, where Spirit is acknowledged to be All-in-all. This viewpoint is practical, intelligent, and satisfying. And it is only from the viewpoint of the supremacy of Mind, Truth, and Love that the problems of the individual and of humanity can be solved.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Mast in the Woods

Seven-eight days married,
And you'd ruther be back home!

Life's not all ruthers,
That's what my mammy told me
When I run off and got married
Like you
And come back home a-cryin.

Life's not all ruthers;
Good days and bad—it's like the
mast in the woods,
Part sweet, part bitter.

Listen, my girl:
You pad it back to your man.
He's a good man; if he wants his
way ever' time,
Let be!—there's times ahead.
Life's not all ruthers.
Some nights we cud step a
tune; some we're that
tarr'd
We feel like we'd been chewed
up and spit out.
What then?

I say, What then?
Ay, come foul weather, what then?
You take it,
And agin, it's fairin off.

DORA READ GOODALE

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
founded by Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

Other
Christian Science
Periodicals

Christian Science Sentinel Issued weekly. Contains special information about the Christian Science Movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Price, for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

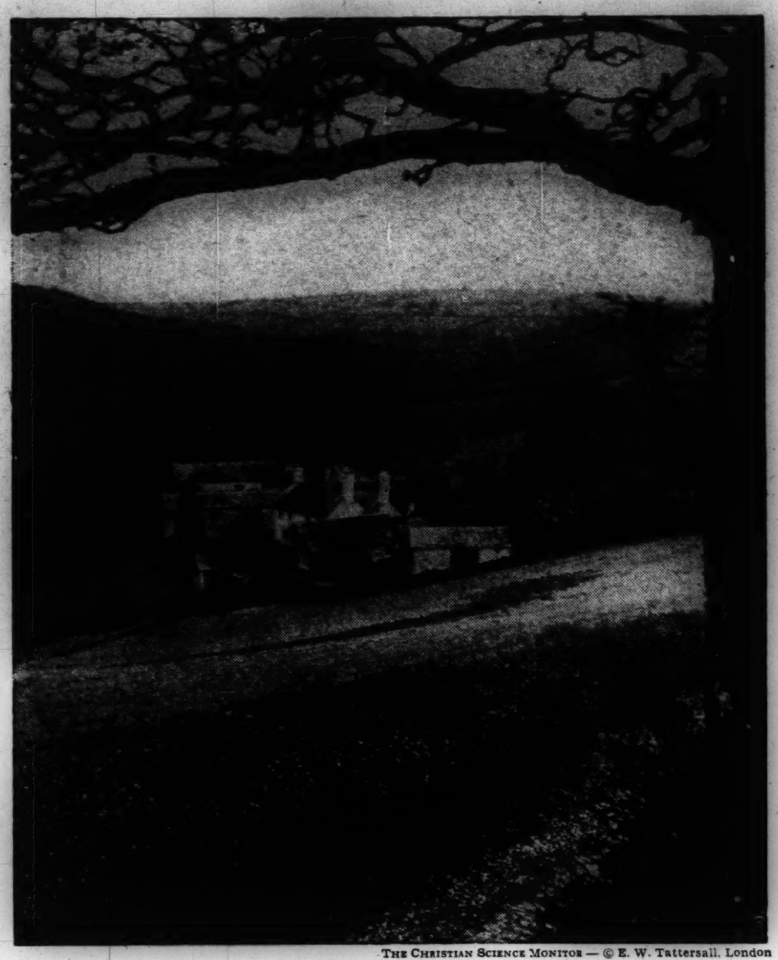
Christian Science Quarterly Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science German or French edition, issued monthly, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer. $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Yes, please send me 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for $1.00 enclosed—which is according to your *Special Introductory Offer.*

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....
STATE .....



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

AT ASHWAY FARM, ON EXMOOR, SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND

AT THIS FARM, hidden away in a fold of the Exmoor hills (the last home in England of the red deer) not far from the scene of R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," was born, in 1821, Sir George Williams, who later came to London and founded the Young Men's Christian Association. Journeying from the remote and desolate moorlands, which are little cultivated and far from the busy haunts of men, no doubt when he first came to London, to its crowds and cabs, its theaters and endless miles of houses, Sir George felt lonely and ill at ease. It was probably this feeling that led him to the establishment of the Y. M. C. A., which affords invaluable guidance to provincial youth who have not yet found their bearings in the metropolis.

On reaching London, the young Williams stepped right into one of the most storied parts of the capital. He became an assistant in the drapery house of Hitchcock and Company in St. Paul's Churchyard. About the year 1843 he began to hold prayer meetings among his fellow employees, and twelve months later he founded the Y. M. C. A. with eleven other young men. Thereafter, this organization spread rapidly, and in 1886 Williams became its President. He was knighted eight years later, and became a partner and head of Hitchcock's.

But though he came to a city richly stored with history, he stepped into it out of a past still more remote. If London is packed with history, so is Exmoor with pre-history. A thousand feet above sea-level, with few villages, and those small, it lies open to all the winds that blow, lapped by ancient memories of half-forgotten things. Strewn about it are stones and cromlechs of unknown origin, mementoes of old British kings who fought the Roman invader, relics of camps that were already moldering when King David reigned in Jerusalem. And the echo of the hoofs of the robber Doones sounds in the wind that sweeps over the hills.

On Noticing Weathervanes

THE WEATHERVANES of this community include a cow, a sheep, a prancing horse, a man with a hen, a white swan, a fish, an eagle, and a dragon. So far as I know, they do not include that most traditional of all weathervanes: the rooster.

Two months ago, if you had asked me about weathervanes, I could not have named a single animal in the whole menagerie. The only weathervane I knew was the golden arrow on the steeple of the white church. What was most memorable about that weathervane was having once seen six or seven black starlings, perching on it side by side and swaying in the breeze, as nonchalantly as children swinging on a gate.

* * *

I do not know how I happened to begin noticing weathervanes, but I think my riding a bicycle has had something to do with it. A bicyclist has an uninterrupted view about him and above him, and he is generally not going too fast to see what he is passing. Furthermore, the bicyclist is particularly sensitive to wind, and so is the weathervane.

Those weathervanes set me thinking. If they were chiefly ornamental, as I supposed them to be, why did otherwise hard-headed farmers have them? If, on the other hand, they were really useful, why did so many hard-headed farmers not have them? Many a windy morning, as I rode my bicycle the two and a half miles to work and many a windy afternoon as I rode it home (trying not to be a weathervane myself), I thought about the puzzle.

* * *

The ornamental quality of weathervanes was obvious. A white swan over your garage, or a golden eagle on top of your flagpole, or a long-tailed dragon flashing in the sun above your barn—these were to architecture what jewels would be to a hat. But the usefulness of the swan or the eagle or the dragon was less clear. "If anybody wants to know which way the wind is blowing," I said to myself, "does he need a weathervane to tell him? And how important is it for most of us to know exactly which way the wind is blowing?"

Then one day I caught sight of a weathervane that I had entirely overlooked (or underlooked) before. It was no swan or eagle or dragon. It was no animal at all, domestic, wild, or mythological. It was simply a small wooden arrow. Most probably the man who lived there had made it himself, and he had not made it for ornament. There was only one conclusion: that weathervane was there because somebody wanted to know which way the wind blew.

During the next few days, I discovered two more little arrows along my regular route.

* * *

Knock at the door and ask the man with a weathervane why he has one, and he may not be able to give a fluent or convincing answer. But I suspect that, if he had time to think it over, he would find at least three good reasons. (And who would want more than three?)

1. The weathervane is up high enough to give you the direction of the wind itself, not the cross-currents and eddies you encounter when you step outside your door.
2. A weathervane shows not only the direction of the wind, but also the changing direction of the wind. And that is something you might find it hard to follow without a weathervane.
3. Finally, if the weathervane is conveniently placed, you can read it without going outdoors at all.

* * *

Now that I come to think of it, there are two ways of reading a weathervane. One tells you something about the wind; the other tells you something about the owner of the vane. If a man decides to put a bird or a beast or a fish on top of his barn, there must be some reason for his choosing a swan rather than a dragon or a dragon rather than a swan. And, the more you study the creature, the more meaning you may find.

Sometimes the meaning is simple, as with the cow on top of the dairy barn down the road. Or the prancing horse on the barn with a cupola. To be sure, there are no horses, prancing or otherwise, in that neat red-and-white barn today. But it does not take much imagination to see that, thirty-five or forty years ago, there must have been a very prancing horse indeed.

The white swan says to any discerning reader: "I am not a commercial bird. My eggs are not bought and sold. We live in the country here, but we are not farmers."

As for the dragon, that gleaming golden dragon with the sinuous tail, what does he say? I confess that I am not at all sure. All I can safely conclude is that he is a purely protective and not a predatory dragon, flying as he does over a poultry barn.

* * *

Does a weathervane strike you as a symbol of courage, standing upright and alone in every kind of weather, on duty twenty-four hours a day and three hundred and sixty-five days a year? Or does it strike you as a singularly unheroic affair, forever swayed this way and that, wholly passive to the wind, never doing anything *about* the wind?

Contrast the weathervane with the sailboat. The sailboat neither submits to the wind wholly nor resists the wind wholly, but takes the wind and uses it. If the wind is blowing north and the sailboat wants to go west, it can make the north wind blow it west. It can use almost any wind to get where it has to go. Any wind is better than no wind.

One of the weathervanes I pass every day is in the form of a sailing-ship. That is a weathervane I especially like to read.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Tolstoi Fills In All The Spaces

IN CHOOSING a single novel to label with those words so dear to the confectioners of symposiums—"the greatest ever written"—I would select *War and Peace*. In it Tolstoi rides two themes, like a circus rider on his two piebald horses, and by a miracle reaches the stable door still mounted and still whole. The secret of his triumph lies in his sheer interest with which his creative energy has invested every passage. The book is six times as long as an ordinary novel, but it never flags, never wearies the reader, and prodigious is the amount of human interest and historical event, of social life and national life contained in it.

Tolstoi's method, in this novel as in all his work, is cumulative—the method of an infinity of fact and pictorial detail; the opposite of Turgenev's, who relied on selection and concentration, on atmosphere, and poetic balance. Tolstoi fills in all the spaces, and leaves little to the imagination; but with such vigour, such freshness, that it is all interesting. His "style" in the narrow sense is by no means remarkable; all his work bears the impress of a mind more concerned with the thing said than with the way in which to say it.

But if one may add to innumerable definitions: Style is the power in a writer to remove all barriers between himself and his reader—the triumph of style is the creation of intimacy. Then, though such a definition puts many stylists out of court, it leaves Tolstoi a stylist of mark, for no author, in his story-telling, produces a more intimate feeling of actual life. He is free, in fact, from the literary self-consciousness which so often spoils the work of polished writers. —From "Candelabra," by JOHN GALSWORTHY. (New York: Charles Scribner.)

Ponto de vista correto

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

OS CIDADÃOS das nações que atualmente estão combatendo pela liberdade e justiça anceiam por ser úteis. Mas como conseguirão êles obter o ponto de vista ou compreensão que os fará capazes de servir construtivamente? Com o seu modo de viver rudemente abalado, e compelidos pelas suas atividades diárias, acham difícil discernir os métodos e meios de prestarem verdadeiro serviço. Uma vez que é o bem-estar de tôda a humanidade que está em jogo, as decisões e ações acertadas tornam-se imperativas. Portanto, todos os cidadãos sensatos desejam obter e manter o correto ponto de vista.

A mesma cena ou paisagem apresentará diferentes aspectos para indivíduos diferentes. As condições de luz e perspectiva podem ser idênticas, e não obstante, o fazendeiro, o artista, o geólogo, o industrial, cada qual notará e verá aquelas formas que correspondem aos seus interesses individuais. Isto mostra que o ponto de vista de cada qual se condiciona pelos pensamentos e experiências do indivíduo. Porém embora se diferenciem em alguns pormenores, tôdos êsses pontos de vista se baseiam na conjetura de que a matéria seja real. E esta suposição de que a matéria seja real inclue as limitações, desvios, distorções e obscurecimentos da falsa crença de que haja uma presença e poder opostos ou aparte de Deus, Espírito.

Qualquer pessoa que leia as palavras de Cristo Jesús, registradas nos Evangelhos, fica impressionada com o fato de que o seu ponto de vista era inteiramente diferente do de outros. Aquelas que estavam cegos de egoísmo e fanatismo não cuidavam de procurar nem podiam discernir o "reino dos céus" ensinado e demonstrado por Cristo Jesús. Êle tinha "o ouvido que ouve, e o olho que vê" (Provérbios 20:12), feitos pelo Espírito, e por isso via a criação do Espírito, o homem e universo perfeitos que Deus declarou bons. Em lugar da doença, do pecado, da paralisia, da cegueira, que se apresentavam aos sentidos mortais, Jesús não só via a realidade da saúde, pureza, vigor, como também dava aos outros a capacidade de verem dessa forma e obterem a clara visão do homem de Deus. Jesús via através das halucinações da mente mortal e discernia a realidade divina, a bondade sempre presente, a expressão alegre, ativa, e bela de Deus, que constituem o homem real.

Pela Ciência Cristã aprendemos que Jesús via a realidade na perfeição divina porque seu olhar tinha como ponto de partida a totalidade da Mente. Partindo dêste ponto de vista verdadeiro não se podem ver as errôneas ilusões mortais, porquanto na realidade —que está na Mente infinita e é a infinita idéia da Mente—as ilusões não existem. A suposta habilidade de se ver a doença, a tristeza, o sofrimento e, o que é mais, todos os horrores da guerra moderna, quando examinada na luz da totalidade de Deus, vem desvendar-se como uma fase da ficção do mal. O homem espiritual, revestido de justiça e que tem visão verdadeira das coisas, vê a manifestação da Mente, da Verdade, Vida, Amor infinito, Alma todo-harmoniosa. Êle não tem a habilidade de ver, nem pode ser manifestado em sua experiência, aquilo que não existe. E tudo quanto realmente existe, existe por sanção divina, a vontade de Deus. Mas tanto quanto permitirmos que nossa atenção se preocupe com as suposições irreais do sentido corpóreo, poderemos sonhar talvez, que estejamos vendo aparições fantásticas ou apavorantes.

A Ciência Cristã desperta o pensamento de tal mesmerismo. E pela prece cristãmente científica obtem-se o ponto de vista correto e se acha a coragem e a persistência para conservá-lo. Isto tem de ser feito para que a paz e a alegria tomem o lugar da contenda e da tristeza. Em resposta a uma pergunta, Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, disse na página 242 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelâneas): "Nunca poderás demonstrar espiritualidade até que te declares imortal e compreendas que o és. A Ciência Cristã é absoluta; não está aquém do ponto da perfeição nem avançando para a perfeição; está nesse ponto e tem de ser praticada partindo daí. A não ser que percebas plenamente que és o filho de Deus, portanto perfeito, não tens Princípio a demonstrar nem regra para a sua demonstração." E ela acrescentou, "Com isto não quero dizer que os mortais sejam os filhos de Deus,—longe disto." Êste "ponto da perfeição" partindo do qual a Ciência Cristã tem de ser praticada é a perfeição do homem como semelhança ou expressão da Mente infinita. Esta conciência da perfeição espiritual fornece o ponto de vista correto com o qual demarcar nosso curso atual, por discernirmos nossa gloriosa filiação com Deus.

De que êste ponto de vista correto pode ser conseguido hoje em dia, disso milhares de estudiosos da Ciência Cristã dão testemunho. No campo e na fábrica, na frente de batalha, nos raides aéreos, durante desastres marítimos, aqueles que se apegam ao ponto de vista correto têm achado proteção, paz, vigor; quando arcam com responsabilidade pesada, encontram a inteligência e equilíbrio necessários para tomar decisões acertadas, bem como a paciência e o amor para manter a harmonia.

Mrs. Eddy escreve (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Ciência e Saude com a Chave das Escrituras, pgs. 207, 208): "A realidade espiritual é o fato científico em tôdas as coisas. O fato espiritual, que se repete na ação do homem e do universo inteiro, é harmonioso e é o ideal da Verdade. Fatos espirituais não se invertem; a discórdia oposta, que não tem qualquer semelhança com a espiritualidade, não é real. A única evidência desta inversão é obtida pelo êrro supositício que não apresenta prova de Deus, Espírito, ou da criação espiritual." Êste ponto de vista correto é o retiro espiritual, mental, de pensamentos santos, onde se reconhece no Espírito o Tudo-em-tudo. Êste ponto de vista, prático e inteligente, dá-nos plena satisfação. E só do ponto de vista da supremacia da Mente, Verdade, e Amor é que os problemas do indivíduo e da humanidade podem ser resolvidos.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston.

Some of the Brightness of Alabama

IN HIS *Progressive and Correlative Nature Study* Professor Carver offered a suggestion to teachers: "Students want to discuss the topic rather than give a direct answer. This is not permissible. Nothing is more to be deplored in the class-room than to hear pupils giving their opinions regarding such matters as the intellectual world has recognized as fact decades ago."

He advised that the children walk briskly out-of-doors for twenty minutes, then tell what they saw, the object being to train their minds to comprehend at a glance what passed before their eyes. Conversely, they were to stand before a plot of ground ten feet square, study it for ten minutes, and then write the result of their observations.

The publication of this *Nature Study* in the spring of 1902 was probably the direct inspiration for Professor Carver's being invited to Knoxville to conduct a nature-study course the following summer. The *Aurora* called him a "genius who lives in the closest touch with Nature. An encyclopaedia, though modest in telling his information." He took his classes on excursions to the woods and hills and boat riding on the Tennessee River. These views of a type of countryside new to him gave him fresh subjects for paintings, which he treasured up in a mind that never forgot a scene; he could transfer them to canvas when he was back in the more scenically monotonous Tuskegee. He ended the course with a lecture on art, using some of his own paintings to illustrate his points.

Every inch of window space in his rooms was filled with plants. Professor Carver, it seemed, could take a leaf or sprig and put it in a pot and it would bloom radiantly, just as he could wear a posy in his buttonhole on the hottest days without its wilting. . . .

Packets of native seed were constantly streaming out of his office to other schools or organizations. In mailing one package of lantana, vinca, French mulberry, and magnolia grandiflora, he wrote, "It is such a little contribution that it is hardly worth mentioning, but I am so very fond of flowers and pretty things of all kinds that I like to contribute anything that may give pleasure to others, even though it may be small."

And the school returned gratefully that the opportunity of adding something beautiful to other homes was not a small thing. Since he put only a moderate amount of seed in each envelope hundreds of people shared the kindly gift, which would grow in ever-widening circles. Thus some of the brightness of Alabama was sent to almost every state west of the Mississippi, and many east of it.—From "George Washington Carver," by RACKHAM HOLT. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

What Lovelier Gift!

SCIENCE and HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures,
by MARY BAKER EDDY

This book is the original and only textbook on Christian Science healing. It makes a gift that is studied, and becomes a dearly beloved companion. This textbook is published in a number of editions to meet various needs.

Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00	De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather, wide margins, gilt edges	7.00
Vest Pocket Edition, small type, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00	Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	2.00	Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00	Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Pocket Edition black, blue, or brown morocco leather, special Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00	Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

TRANSLATIONS IN FRENCH OR GERMAN
Black cloth editions only with green marbled edges, each 2.50

Science and Health and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy are published by the Trustees under her Will. They may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of remittance payable to:

ALFRED PITTMAN, *Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Catalog sent upon request

Catalog showing prices in sterling is available at the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Intimate Message: Washington

Japanese-Americans Sign Pledge ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Wanted: Jobs for 70,000 loyal Japanese-Americans, who were moved off the West Coast right after Pearl Harbor and cannot be returned there because of Army regulations.

Chiefly these Americans of the yellow race are farmers and gardeners, but there are also among them domestic workers, dentists, lawyers and mechanics.

The War Relocation Authority has recently set up 40 offices for the purpose of relocating these people, whom it has reason to believe are loyal to the United States. About 50 per cent of them are Christians; the rest chiefly Buddhists.

They have all signed a pledge swearing "unqualified allegiance to the United States of America" and forswearing "any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization." In their new jobs, they will have to report regularly to Government authorities and the F. B. I. will keep close watch on them.

Resettlement Ticklish Job

Despite recent congressional criticism of the way he has handled his job, Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, is convinced that the only democratic, Christian way of handling these loyal Japanese-Americans is to scatter them among other Americans in useful jobs as soon as possible. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has indorsed the plan by hiring four to work on his Olney, Md., farm.

Naturally, the job of resettling these people is a ticklish one, and as Mr. Myer says, "fraught with emotion." Already there have been some local flare-ups, but all in all, community acceptance of the newcomers has been "better than anticipated."

Mr. Myer is not counting on getting jobs for all those now confined in the 10 Government relocation centers in the West, but he hopes that eventually 75 per cent of the 100,000 can be established in American communities. At the latest count about 4,600 had been released on indefinite leave and 4,000 more were out on seasonal leave to work on farms.

Some of those in the Relocation Centers have refused to break allegiance with the Japanese Emperor and have even requested repatriation to Japan, but according to Mr. Myer, many of these are mild-mannered old people who are not on the list that the Japanese Government has asked to have repatriated. He feels it would be bad for the morale of the Relocation Centers to attempt to root out such people and segregate them.

The War Relocation Authority is attempting to remove agitators from the camps. It has already sent 100 aliens to Department of Justice internment camps and has established an isolation center at Leupp, Ariz., for disloyal citizens. Fifty-five have been sent there.

The Relocation Centers have proved to be valuable laboratories for American study of how the Japanese mind works. That is another argument against too much segregation. Many people were shocked because only about 6 per cent of those eligible for the Army volunteered when they were given a chance. Mr. Myer blames pressure from families who were afraid they were going to be sent back to Japan and didn't want a "black mark" against them, and a dislike of volunteering "from behind barbed wire."

Roosevelts Interested in Plight

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has interested herself and the President recently in the plight of the Japanese-American. She told a press conference last week that much of our trouble with the Japanese has come from their feeling that Americans have made them lose face by refusing to allow them to own property in respectable districts on the West Coast and otherwise looking down on them.

Americans will be smart, she said, if they use this same Japanese horror of "losing face" by making them see that in the war they are waging against civilization they are "losing face" to a greater degree than they ever lost it in this country.

Meanwhile, the United States, if the Myer-Roosevelt program is carried out, will be raising the status of members of the yellow race who prove themselves loyal Americans. This would be done not by segregating them on the West Coast, where they stirred up fears in the breasts of the white people, but by scattering them into communities in other sections where they could work up in respectability.

Some of the Japanese-Americans are timid about leaving their friends on the West Coast but the War Relocation Authority is advising them that if they go about their new job inconspicuously they need not be afraid.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

"No Juvenile Delinquency Boom" ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Back during the depression (remember?) the penologists and sociologists told us that we could expect a big increase in juvenile delinquency, along with other crime. Conditions would hit the young folk particularly hard, they said. Idle and without money, it was explained, they would be forced to steal, and the whole thing would turn them onto the paths of moral depravity. Furthermore, a good many insisted, these conditions would build up a generation of delinquents, establish a more or less permanent evil influence. Lack of money, the economic factor, was consistently stressed.

The statistics available are indecisive, but we don't recall that the situation ever got out of hand. Granted, though, that the depression did create the atmosphere for a very serious juvenile delinquency problem, this fact sets the stage for a peculiar and paradoxical situation which we will cite. It just goes to prove something or other.

Here is the paradoxical situation. It is contended widely today that because everybody has a job, including young brother and sister, with high pay, we may expect an increase in juvenile delinquency. With all this extra money to spend, the penologists and sociologists insist, these young folks are just going to lose their wits and go in for immoral and criminal pastimes. The war psychology illustrated in the "eat, drink and be merry" slogan will, we are told, produce another generation of delinquents.

Official Data Favorable

You see?—Both a lack of money, and too much money, both peace and war, both idleness and intense activity, produce delinquency. The question might well be asked, "What sort of condition doesn't produce delinquency?"

But, wait! Now comes one of those very sociologists, Wayne McMillen, of the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago, and over the radio and in interviews declares that there is today no sign of a juvenile delinquency "boom."

"Contrary to a common belief held in many quarters," he says with confidence and finality, "there is no evidence in the United States today of a deterioration of an increase in adult crime, juvenile delinquency, or sexual delinquencies."

Mr. McMillen notes that Federal Bureau of Investigation figures do not as yet show an increase of criminal records for those under 21, that the New York State Department of Social Welfare found that in 13 counties with an expanded war population there had been an increase in juvenile delinquency, but that in 39 counties with no such expansion there was an actual decrease, and that 500 reports on juvenile delinquency received by United States Children Health Bureau show some increases, some decreases.

Built on "Expectancy" Basis

"If you could adjust the figures for crime increases in population," says Mr. McMillen, "you might find the actual figures on crime much smaller or even turned into decreases."

Reports of a juvenile delinquency increase in this country, he insists, were built on an "expectancy" basis around stories of such an increase in England, where the rise actually began back in 1933, and not as a result of the war.

Reports from a number of sources, including the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association, would seem to show an upward trend in the delinquency figures. But here again there's the factor of population increase. While even some of Mr. McMillen's colleagues at the University of Chicago will say that good authority can be found for conclusions contrary to his, none will say that there exist conclusive data on the subject. And it is a fact that in the course of persuading authorities to establish more and better preventive facilities, such as recreation centers, enthusiasts in this field sometimes incline to underline the negative factors rather than the positive.

Mr. McMillen makes a profound utterance, though, when, in referring to the picture of conditions in England which has been painted here, he declared that many in this country "believed what they feared."

To Change the Subject:

"Scrapbooks Across the Sea" ..... *By Melita Spraggs*

Although hundreds of printing presses are silent, paper supplies cut, and binding machines stitch mainly Government works, folks in Great Britain and America who want to know more about each other through books, are finding means to do so. In homes and schools individuals and groups are composing, printing, and binding. As a result, social and historical records written by the people themselves are passing over the Atlantic.

Some of these take the form of scrapbooks compiled by "opposite numbers" in Britain and the United States. Clippings and letterpress give a general picture of the neighborhood. Intimate glimpses into the daily life of folks in the two countries fill in the detail. So far, more than 100 have been exchanged, and the idea is spreading rapidly.

Members of the British Women's Institutes exchange with the Women's Farm Bureau of America; school groups in Vermont with British school groups; Scottish families with families in namesake towns in the United States.

"Books Across the Sea," organization with offices in London and New York, advises regarding selection and dispatch of material. Miss C. S. Day, who is in charge of this department in London, takes a personal interest in each letter and spares no effort to find a suitable opposite number.

Letters from Wales

Three small Welsh boys, for instance, write to her with very definite ideas. One of them is keen to exchange with an American girl. The other two are rather scornful and prefer a "male" exchange. They are all overjoyed to hear their preferences have been noted and express their eagerness to get to work on their books.

Some of the American scrapbooks, kept by headquarters as "show" pieces, have aroused much interest among the groups in Britain to whom they have been shown. I saw some of these books on a visit to "Books Across the Sea" in Aldwych House, London.

One particularly informative book, bound in a carved wood cover, had been made by the Girl Reserves of the Y. W. C. A. in Lancaster, Pa. The clippings were accompanied by a typewritten commentary. Each Girl Reserve had attached a letter of greeting and a snapshot of herself. There were accounts of the Reserve activities, and much information and pictures about their town and state.

Another type, from a little American girl told in prose and picture the story of a day in her life. She had cut the pictures from illustrated magazines and written the letterpress herself. Color-prints of dresses from American fashion magazines were particularly fascinating to coupon-saving British schoolgirls.

Other scrapbooks gave accounts of the history, geography, industry, fashions, and mode of life in the widely-separated places in America from which they were sent, together with cooking recipes and examples of popular local literature. The clippings from American newspapers were of such interest that they had been arranged so that the underside of the page could be read as well as the front of the page—the piece which the Americans had really clipped for the scrapbook.

Mounted vegetable seed packets, many of them unfamiliar to British gardeners, were included in another book. A ten-year-old American boy gave penciled explanations on each page of his book, and included examples of local wild flowers. Other children had mounted beautiful butterflies.

To save weight and ease censorship problems, "Books Across the Sea" suggests that in future, scraps should be exchanged, unmounted. These would be put together by the first recipient and then passed around. The censor would be able to delete material if necessary without spoiling the book.

Interesting Material

They suggest this particular type of collection should contain those scraps of information which, because they are so characteristic, are often overlooked in letters and newspapers. They are so familiar to the sender that he does not realize how much clearer they make his picture to the stranger in a distant land.

It is suggested, for instance, that an entrance ticket might be attached to the program of a local entertainment. Pressed flowers and leaves, menus showing rationing regulations, or what can be done in spite of rationing on special occasions, recipes, shopping lists, school lessons, as well as newspaper clippings, post cards and written descriptions are other suggestions.

The postal authorities have begged that postage stamps, whether used or unused, should not be included in these collections.

In compiling its own model scrapbook, "Books Across the Sea" divided the subject matter into rough headings and put each division into an envelope with explanations. These envelopes were sent off together in one large cover with a word of introduction or greeting to act as frontispiece in the finished book.

It is hoped that eventually a selection of these books may be formed into a permanent collection which will have great historical value as a picture of 1943, written, not by historians, but by the ordinary folks of Britain and the United States.

45-Nation Body Urged to Assure Better-Fed World

United States delegation to United Nations conference circulates informal four-point plan to implement proposal—Chinese representative sees food as cementing world peace.

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 19—The establishment of an international commission of 45 countries to assure a better-fed world was proposed to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture today by the United States delegation.

Following the formal opening of this first meeting of United and Associated Nations statesmen and economists last night at which President Roosevelt, Judge Marvin Jones, Conference chairman, and P. W. Kuo, Chinese Vice-Minister of Finance, called upon the delegates to find ways to make food the cement of the future peace, the American representatives today circulated informally in a four-point program to implement this goal.

The American proposals, designed to give more precise direction and purpose to the discussions of these next two weeks, have not yet been put into a formal document, but an authoritative exposition of their content can be given.

Series of Reports Urged

They recommend that the conseries of reports which will serve series of reports which will serve to set up and dramatize a world-wide nutritional standard as a fundamental to well-being, and devise means by which agriculture can meet these vital human needs.

These reports, it was pointed out, might be quite similar to those heretofore prepared by special groups but would have new authority and new clarity in that they would come from a general, official intergovernmental assembly representing all of the United and Associated Nations, and after the war other countries which were ready to collaborate.

The American delegation also proposed that the conference issue a declaration in behalf of a better-fed world in such succinct terms as will make the findings of its official reports a rallying point around which world sentiment may confer for the period ahead.

Continuing Responsibility

It also recommends that the conference urge its Governments to pledge to their peoples and to one other that after the conclusion of the war, they will accept a new and continuing responsibility for seeing that the basic standard of nutrition is maintained without fail.

Finally, they suggest that an international commission, established on the broadest possible basis, be charged with the duty of carrying on the functions and necessary action in support of the declarations and recommendations of the Conference, particularly with respect to the co-ordination and expansion of evolving forms of international organization in the field of food and agriculture and other possibilities of new types of international collaboration.

The members of the American delegation, headed by Judge Jones and Paul Appleby, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, advanced their views in the form of a memorandum which they offered as a basis of discussions.

They cited seven different fields in which they felt the Conference could produce significant and valuable reports.

These were:

Seven Fields Listed

1. The newly recognized importance of nutrition as a fundamental to well-being.
2. The feasibility of establishing reasonable but progressive nutritional standards.
3. The importance of agriculture in meeting basic human needs in a way contributing to progress and order.
4. The importance of changes in agriculture to enable it better to meet the needs of the modern world.
5. The possibility of greatly increasing the production of things not now sufficiently available to tens of millions of people.
6. The importance of these steps as contribution to this goal of a constantly and greatly expanding world economy in general.
7. The importance of other policies making for a larger and wider exchange of goods and causing increasing consumption capacity in step with the world's expanding capacity to produce.

Four Major Deliberations

The Conference today got down to the hard, practical work of finding the ways and means to translate its high purposes into reality. It divided its deliberations into four major sections on consumption, expansion of production, improvement of distribution and recommendations for future organization, and appointed 12 separate committees to get down to business. It established a steering committee, headed by Judge Jones as Chairman, of 11 heads of delegations.

Indicating that later he might come to Hot Springs in order personally to greet the delegates, President Roosevelt sent an informal "My dear Marvin" letter to Judge Jones to give the conference its official send-off last night.

First Conference

"This is the first United Nations conference," the President emphasized. "Together, we are fighting a common enemy. Together, also, we are working to build a world in which men shall be free to live out their lives in peace, prosperity, and security.

"In this and other United Nations conferences, we shall be extending our collaboration from war problems into important new fields. Only by working together can we learn to work together, and work together we must and will."

As the Allied armies are carrying forward further offensives to win the war, the representatives of the Allied and other anti-Axis nations, reaching from Iceland to India, from Chile to China, from South Africa to the Soviet Union, gathered last night in the green-paneled Empire Room of this quiet, pastoral, mountain-ringed summer resort hotel to take the first comprehensive steps to win the peace. The flags of 45 nationalities, symbolizing the cause of a more united world freed from fear and want, stood in even array on the speakers' platform as Judge Jones reverently asked the Conference to stand and open the deliberations with a moment of silent meditation and prayer.

Responding to his formal election as Permanent President and presiding officer of the meetings, Judge Jones, former Texas Congressman and onetime Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, himself took the occasion to stress that this is only the beginning of Allied postwar planning which will be unfolding in larger installments in the coming months.

These are the conditions which Judge Jones declared the United and Associated Nations must face frankly:

"The facts of history reveal that in reality there has been no surplus of any edible commodity. If human wants had been satisfied, if human needs had been supplied, there would have been full use for all that has been produced and much more. Our countries have the facilities for expanded production of food and fiber. Mankind has need of them. That need should be supplied.

"Thinking people everywhere now realize that what we have called surpluses are for the most part not surpluses at all, but are the results of accumulations caused by defects in the systems of distribution and the inability of the masses to purchase the food they need. The peoples of the world have mastered the machinery of production to a far greater degree than they have mastered the machinery of distribution. What we have been pleased to call surpluses, therefore, are largely due to clogged channels of commerce arising from extreme trade barriers, upset economies, and lack of purchasing power which prevents consumers from securing the things they should have to eat and to wear.

No Credit to Economy

"Bursting barns and hungry people, rotting surpluses and empty trade channels, starvation in the midst of great plenty, either within or without the country of production, reflect no credit to a national or international economy. They just don't make sense."

These are the steps which Judge Jones declared the United and Associated Nations might usefully take to rectify them:

"If by the exchange of views and a consideration of these questions we can produce a better understanding and promote the flow of farm commodities and the articles produced therefrom into the markets of the world, if we can leave the peoples of the world freer and more able to produce and secure the things they need, if we can make it possible for surplus products to be distributed and used and thus prevent them from overloading and overwhelming the distribution machinery of the countries in which such surpluses have been backed up for lack of a market, we will not only have achieved a great world-wide humanitarian objective, but each of us will have helped to promote the economic and social betterment of his own country as well.

"The furnishing of new channels and new outlets for the products of agriculture means as much to the nations producing the surpluses as to those who need the products. In addition, the freer flow of commodities in world trade will enable each nation to produce what it is best equipped and suited to produce.

"It is recognized that these things look to a long-time program. In the meantime, it may be necessary for the nations to deal on a temporary basis with gluts, geographic surpluses, and adjustments of production. Any of these temporary devices, however, should be geared to the long-range objective of fully utilizing the products of human skill and energy."

While food is now a powerful weapon of warfare, Judge Jones urged that the keynote of the Conference be made that of utilizing food as an even more effective means of helping to maintain peace.

"The contests of the future," he said, "should be creative and constructive not destructive."

Hope in Co-operation

He affirmed to the delegates and to the peoples of the nations which today are resisting the Axis that "the hope of the world lies in Concord, not conflict, in the arts of peace rather than in the implements of war."

"I hope," he concluded, "that this Conference may lay the foundation for a happier relationship throughout the world."

It was by the unanimous choice of Chairmen of all the delegations that Dr. Kuo was invited to respond in behalf of the conference to Judge Jones' opening address.

He accepted it as significant that this Conference was being sponsored by the United States and indicative of its willingness to take the initiative and leadership in international action. He was confident that three tangible and definite results would be forthcoming for the next two weeks or more of deliberation. He listed them as:

A valuable exchange of views between all the countries represented regarding actual conditions existing in all but the Axis nations, resulting in information which will promote better understanding and help each nation formulate its national policies.

An agreement on general principles of postwar policy affecting food and agriculture based on human needs, to be submitted as constructive recommendations to the participating governments.

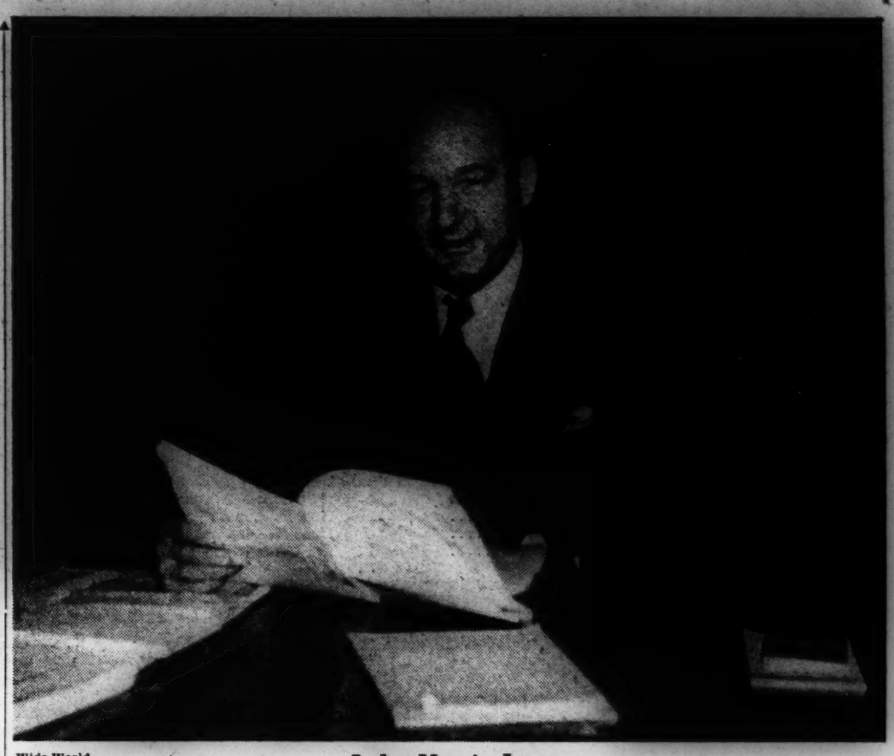
The drafting of tentative plans for setting up suitable machinery to continue and carry forward the work of the conference.

"Being inspired by the philosophy with which our Conference President concluded his speech," Dr. Kuo declared, "it will be our common concern to see that the world be made more food-conscious and that there shall be an adequate supply of proper food and other essentials of life for everybody and that there shall be an expanding world trade after the war.

"I feel sure that if these hopes and aspirations of ours can be realized, they will go a long way toward preventing a recurrence of another war and ushering in a new era in human history."

In the brief business which was concluded at the public session, Belgium proposed and the Dominican Republican seconded the motion to approve the regulations governing the procedure of the Conference. Costa Rica, Iran, and Norway reported the authenticity of all the delegate credentials. The Netherlands nominated and New Zealand seconded the election of Judge Jones as Permanent President.

All actions were taken unanimously.



Wide World

Judge Marvin Jones

Elected Permanent President and presiding officer of the United and Associated Nations Food Conference meeting at Hot Springs, Va., Judge Jones, former Texas Congressman and one-time Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, stressed that this parley is only the beginning of Allied postwar planning to unfold in the months to come. He emphasized that conditions of starvation in a world of great plenty "just don't make sense" and said the elimination of those conditions would promote economic and social betterment of not only the nations suffering from lack, but of all countries.

Foreign Delegates Pay Own Expenses

By the Associated Press

Hot Springs, Va., May 19

State Department representatives told questioners that the 151 foreign delegates and their 127 assistants attending the United Nations Food Conference here are paying their own hotel bill and transportation expenses, in accordance with international practice.

The United States Government is paying the bills for its own six delegates and their 154 aids, plus 135 soldiers quartered at the hotel.

Text of Roosevelt's Letter Read to Food Conference

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 19 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter, read to the United Nations Food Conference last night by Judge Marvin Jones, chairman of the American delegation:

My dear Marvin:

In your capacity as Chairman of the United States delegation, and as Temporary Chairman of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, will you convey to the delegates assembled my heartfelt regret that I cannot be present in person to welcome them upon this historic occasion. Urgent matters in the prosecution of the war make it impossible for me to attend; and until we have won the unconditional surrender of our enemies, the achievement of victory must be pressed above all else.

Nevertheless, I hope that later I shall be able to meet the delegates and express to them personally my profound conviction of the importance of the task on which they are about to embark.

This is the first United Nations conference. Together, we are fighting a common enemy. Together, also, we are working to build a world in which men shall be free to live out their lives in peace, prosperity, and security.

The broad objectives for which we work have been stated in the Atlantic Charter, the Declaration of United Nations, and at the meeting of the 21 American Republics at Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942. It is the purpose of this Conference to consider how best to further these policies insofar as they concern the consumption, production, and distribution of food and other agricultural products in the postwar period.

"We know that in the world for which we are fighting and working the Four Freedoms must be won for all men. We know, too, that each freedom is dependent upon the others; that freedom from fear, for example, cannot be secured without freedom from want. If we are to succeed, each nation individually, and all nations collectively, must undertake these responsibilities:

They must take all necessary steps to develop world food production so that it will be adequate to meet the essential nutritional needs of the world population. And they must see to it that no hindrances, whether of international trade, of transportation, or of internal distribution, be allowed to prevent any nation or group of citizens within a nation from obtaining the food necessary for health. Society must meet in full its obligation to make available to all its members at least the minimum adequate nutrition. The problems with which this Conference will concern itself are the most fundamental of all human problems—for without food and clothing, life itself is impossible.

In this and other United Nations conferences we shall be extending our collaboration from war problems into important new fields. Only by working together can we learn to work together, and work together we must and will.

President Says He Has No Reaction Regarding Curb Upon Press Faction

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt, asked yesterday to comment on reports that restrictions imposed on reporters at the United Nations Food Conference amounted to restrictions on freedom of the press, said he had no reaction.

Reporters covering the conference, are kept out of the hotel where delegates are staying, and a press conference questioner today asked:

"Have you any dispatches, secret or otherwise, on the Hot Springs Front?"

Mr. Roosevelt laughed.

He said he had no reaction to the freedom-of-the-press discussion, except from a reputable and experienced newspaperman, not a member of the White House Correspondents Association, who thought it would be nice to have a tier of 20 benches erected in the Cabinet room so the press could sit in on Cabinet sessions.

He said he went this individual one better with a suggestion for another tier in his office, where he sees sometimes a score of people a day.

"What's wrong with that?" a reporter interjected.

"How soon can we expect it?" another inquired.

Reporters next will be asking to come in and watch him take a bath, the President commented.

Jones 'Informs' Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hot Springs, Va., May 18

The diplomatic dignity and conventional reserve of this correct gathering of international statesmen and specialists at the United Nations Food Conference broke down completely last night under the soothing impact of Judge Marvin Jones's Southern drawl and informality.

After all the set and sober speeches were completed and the routine business transacted in the opening public session, Judge Jones, the Conference President, unexpectedly announced that, if permitted, he would call the name of each delegation and ask them to stand so that the other delegates could look them over. He was permitted.

He did more than that. When Australia arose, he said, "Let's give them a big hand," and from then, all protocol was thrown to the winds. The Conference turned into a polite but enthusiastic "Atlantic City" popularity contest, and the delegations which received the greatest applause were first, France—with cries of "Vive la France!" ringing through the Hall—and the stalwart Soviet representatives. Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia were next, and a round cheer it was. The others in the "first 10" were China—by a wide margin—Norway, Greece, Great Britain, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Judge Jones admitted that he wasn't very good at pronouncing some of the foreign names, but nobody seemed to mind, and after the delegates recovered from their first surprise at the standing and the cheering, they appeared to like it fine.

Food-Parley Curb On Press Decried

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Protesting regulations upon the press at the United Nations Food Conference, the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday telegraphed Secretary of State Cordell Hull that "the precautions taken appear to be far more stringent than the circumstances warrant."

Stating that the restrictions would deprive the American public "of information which is rightfully theirs," the telegram said the Union appreciated the need for secrecy in executive sessions, but urged "even at this late date the stringent regulations may be relaxed to a point consistent with the protection of Conference at Hot Springs, Va."

Signers included John Hayes Holmes, Chairman; former Connecticut State Senator Alfred Bingham; Harry L. Binsse, editor; Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, journalist, and Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the Union.

Johnny McCarthy Continues to Star at Bat, in Field for Surprising Braves

'Mac' Is Much Improved Thinks Frankie Frisch

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"That fellow is a different ball player than when he belonged to the Giants," said Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pirates.

"That fellow" was Johnny McCarthy, new Braves' first baseman and the club's leading hitter.

"He steps into a ball like a hitter now," continued Frisch. "When he was up here before he chopped at it. And can't he give you a show around that bag?"

It is daily becoming more apparent that one of the smartest off-season moves of Bob Quinn was the purchase of McCarthy from the Indianapolis club. As the Braves today hustle along in the National League's runnerup berth, opening the eyes of every new manager who comes to town, the lanky first sacker with the octopus reach and the timely hits is one of the main cogs in the machine—the top man at that berth we have had here in years.

Lead Regulars

It was McCarthy who, with Charley Workman, touched off the spark in yesterday's 4-0 conquest of the Pirates. Workman clouted his second home run to right field with Eddie Joost on base, and a moment later McCarthy hit his first, this time with Chet Ross on. Later, long Johnny reached into the Pirate dugout for Gustine's foul fly and cut off what might have been a damaging Pittsburgh rally. As the Braves plunged into this afternoon's double-header with the Frisch outfit, McCarthy was leading all local regulars with a fine .329 average.

That big Workman, too, has lost no time returning his purchase price. This morning he had 12 runs batted in and was the most important run producing unit on the team. Twice he has broken up games with late singles. Yesterday it was his homer which started the downfall of Rip Sewell, the previously unbeaten Pirate right-hander.

Thus, the Braves early today had run their winning streak to five games, and done it in a manner suggestive of better times all through the season. Make no mistake. This team is no flash in the so-called pan.

Joost Great

Eddie Joost continues to play great ball at third base. Nobody has been able to hit one through him and few ever get by him. His play on slow rollers down the line is as good as that of Stan Hack or any other experienced man at the far turn. Eddie's throwing is on the target.

Speaking of throwing, Joost, Whitey Wietelmann and Connie Ryan can throw with considerable confidence and almost reckless abandon with McCarthy on first base. Johnny stabs the high ones, low ones and wide ones with the same brilliance. The other infielders, on difficult chances, merely let the ball go in the general direction of first base. They know that long John will get it.

The Pirate opener marked the return to form of Al Javery. "Little Abner" pitched his first shutout, yielding only five scattered hits, not letting a Buccaneer get beyond second base. He has won three games during the current home stay, which closes over the week end with the Chicago series.

The Pirates close here tomorrow by playing a single game. The Cubs open on Friday, still minus Lou Novikoff.

* * *

Briefs . . . One of the more interesting chapters of the Braves' story is the battle among the catchers. Phil Masi, Hugh Poland and Clyde Kluttz are in the midst of a merry scramble for the first string job left vacant by Ernie Lombardi. At the moment Poland and Masi are getting the most attention, but probably because the Coleman-Kelly managerial team is wondering if one of these boys should be sent out by midnight tomorrow, when the squad must be down to 25 men.

* * *

George Diehl, tall right-hander, was released to Indianapolis yesterday, probably as part of the McCarthy deal . . . The Red Sox were kept idle in Cleveland by the weather . . . The writer told Vince Di Maggio, Pirate outfielder, that the Red Sox would like to have his brother Dom back playing center field. "I wouldn't mind playing there myself," Vince replied, thinking, no doubt, of the chummy left field barrier . . . The Pirates are short on power. Their best hitter is Bob Elliott. But he needs help.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	17	8	.680
Boston	12	8	.600
St. Louis	12	9	.571
Cincinnati	12	12	.500
Philadelphia	11	11	.500
Pittsburgh	9	11	.450
New York	10	14	.417
Chicago	7	17	.292

Results May 18

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 3, New York 1, (10 inns).
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 1.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	8	.636
Cleveland	13	9	.591
Washington	14	11	.560
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Detroit	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
Chicago	8	11	.421
Boston	8	14	.364

Results May 18

All games postponed.

President May Select Sports Trio

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Indications are that a three-man commission to study the wartime sports situation and make recommendations to President Roosevelt will be appointed soon by the Chief Executive, probably even before the week is out.

President Roosevelt told reporters at his press conference in Washington yesterday that he was considering such a committee, following receipt of many letters in which some writers urged that sports be dropped for the duration as a conservation measure and others urged they be continued as morale-building factors.

The President added that he did not know at the time of conference whom he would appoint.

To Study Sports

From officials of such spectator sports as racing, professional baseball and football, and college football, who are hopeful of having a representative on the committee, it was learned that the trio might be selected this week.

The committee would study the various sports issues but would have power only to make recommendations to President Roosevelt.

Previous to the President's announcement there was some agitation for the appointment of a sports "czar," similar to the post held by William Jeffers in the rubber industry.

Senator Mead (D) of New York, who also is an official of the Buffalo club in the International Baseball League, was mentioned for that position and his name remained in the forefront as a selection for one of the committee berths.

Statement by Mead

In a statement issued in Washington Mead said his Senate duties would not permit him to accept appointment as Sports Co-ordinator, if such an office were created, but added he would consider assignment to a liaison committee to study the sports problem.

"A co-ordinator for all sports should have a wider experience in that field than I possess," Mead's statement said, "and for that reason an athletic director from one of our universities, or one with all-round athletic experience, would be a more proper selection."

Mead added his belief that "baseball and other sports have a definite place in our war program and under proper direction a real contribution can be made."

Others Mentioned

Others mentioned included John Kelly of Philadelphia, head of the Hale America movement early in the war; and Herbert Bayard Swope, New York State Racing Commissioner, who is known to have been in Washington recently.

This was the first major expression from the White House on wartime sports since President Roosevelt put in a plug for continuance of baseball in February, 1942, although the administration shifted the traditional Army-Navy football game from Philadelphia to Annapolis last fall and ruled that only those living there could attend.

A year ago last February, Mr. Roosevelt wrote Judge K. M. Landis that he believed baseball should be continued because of its recreational value. He added that he believed night games should be encouraged so that war workers could see games occasionally.

Was Encouraged

Several months ago, Elmer Layden, Commissioner of the National Football League, conferred in Washington with Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, on prospects for continuance of big-league pro football. Layden said afterward he was "definitely encouraged" on chances for the game's survival. Others of the big-league football clubs voted last December to continue operations, but they passed up the annual draft of outstanding collegians, prime source of material for the pros.

A number of colleges, notably Harvard and Georgetown, within the past 10 days have abandoned football for the duration.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Walker Cooper and Stan Musial, Cardinals—Each made three hits and drove in two runs to lead attack against Dodgers.

Al Javery, Charley Workman and Johnny McCarthy, Braves—Javery pitched five-hit shutout and his two teammates each hit home runs with one aboard to account for all scoring against Pirates.

Joe Beggs, Reds—Pitched hitless ball for 3 1-3 innings in relief to beat Giants.

Babe Dahlgren, Phillies—Batted in three of his team's five runs in victory over Cubs.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast

Portland 1, Seattle 0.
Oakland 11, San Francisco 4.
San Diego 1, Sacramento 0.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Louisville 4, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 1, Columbus 0.
Milwaukee at Indianapolis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

International League

Montreal 7, Newark 4.
Baltimore at Rochester, postponed.
Syracuse at Buffalo, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

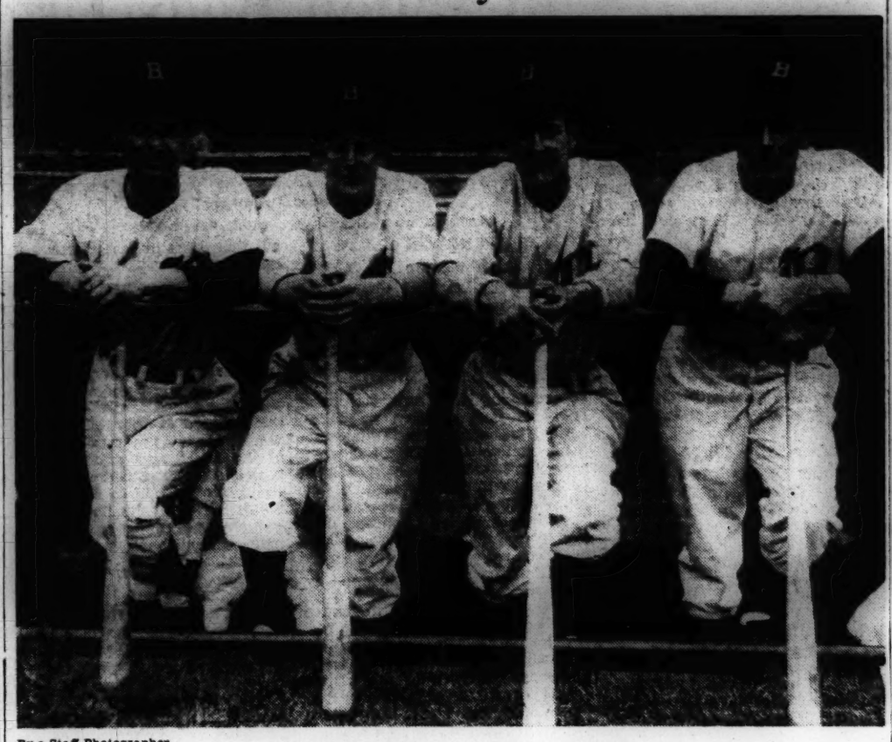
Southern Association

Memphis 3, Birmingham 1 (11 innings).
Atlanta 5, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 11, Chattanooga 10.
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 3.

Eastern League

Albany 1, Elmira 0.
Hartford vs. Scranton, postponed.
Springfield at Wilkes-Barre, postponed.
Utica at Binghampton, postponed.

Braves' Pony Infield



By a Staff Photographer

Top Inner Quartet of Early Season

Eddie Joost, Whitey Wietelmann, Connie Ryan, and Johnny McCarthy, left to right, pictured above, have helped the Braves off to a great start in the National League with their sparkling defensive play. Joost is at third base, Ryan at second, McCarthy at first, and Wietelmann at short. McCarthy is also leading the team in batting.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Frisch Comes to Boston

The Pirates had just finished batting practice and Frankie Frisch, on his way to the clubhouse, stopped for a visit in the Braves' dugout. The first one he spotted was Lefty Gomez, wearing his new glasses.

"I thought for a minute you were Paul Waner," said Frisch, settling on the dugout steps. "But I know you don't hit like him."

"I put them on so I could watch your hitters," Gomez said, shaking hands with the Pirate manager. "I leave them off when I'm pitching and then I can't see who is walking up to the plate—and they can't scare me."

"None of my boys would scare you," said Frisch. "They don't scare anybody else."

A baseball writer asked Frisch if he had paid his fine, Frankie had been tossed out of a recent game in Brooklyn and fined by Umpire Lee Ballanfant.

"No," the Pittsburgh pilot answered. "What's the hurry? The league doesn't need the money. Red Sewell hasn't paid his, either. But Fletcher has. Little Elbie doesn't like to owe anybody. He's been that way ever since he got married."

"What happened in Brooklyn?" asked Gomez.

"Well, that Galan just walked around on the infield for about 15 minutes with a bat in his hand," Frisch said. "I asked Ballanfant what the idea was and he told me: 'He was asking about a rule.' Now how do you like that? So I said: 'What's the idea of holding up the show to ask questions about the rules? Can't he do that after the game?' But then I remembered we were in Brooklyn."

"How is the fisherman?" Gomez wanted to know.

"The fisherman?" said Frisch. "Who's that?"

"Di Maggio," Gomez said. "They talk about the Di Maggios being fishermen, and I don't think any one of them ever fished over the side of a boat.

"We used to go fishing off the seawall down in St. Petersburg," Lefty continued: "We had to talk Joe (Di Maggio) into going along. Finally he went, but when he caught one somebody else would have to take it off the hook."

The scribe asked Frisch if he had been up to see Casey Stengel.

"No," Frank said. "But I'm going to. It's not the same ball park without 'Old Case' around, is it? He's a great guy."

"How'd you like to be up on the roof today, working in that radio booth?" Gomez asked.

"I'd rather be down on that beach with a jar of mayonnaise in one hand and a jumbo lobster in the other," Frank said. "I wish Stengel would hurry up and get out so we could take a trip down there after the game."

Frisch looked at Gomez. "I read in the paper where you were working in a defense plant," Frank said. "I couldn't see you getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning, or working one of those riveting machines."

"When the Yankees sent us home last winter, they told us to get a defense job for two months," said Gomez. "Then they fired me. And how come you just heard about me in Pittsburgh? They must get the news out there by dogsled. When it doesn't snow, you don't get any."

"The reason we didn't get it was that they just got around to sending it out of Boston," Frankie said.

The press box announcer approached Frisch for the lineup.

"Russell, Barrett, Fletcher, Elliott, Di Maggio, Gustine, Coscarart, Lopez and Sewell," Frankie said. "Russell is playing left field. Who're the umpires?"

"Conlon, Barr and Jorda," said the announcer.

"So long boys," said Frisch, disappearing into the tunnel.

Wolff Is Proving Able Fireman For A's Rookie Hurler

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (AP)—Wherever little Jesse Flores goes these days the big bad Wolff (with two f's) is sure to follow.

Which is one way of saying that the diminutive Mexican rookie pitcher for the Athletics who has gained the headlines with five consecutive triumphs, and Roger Wolff are rapidly becoming a Damon-Phintias combination in major league baseball.

Flores, who twirled for Los Angeles in the Pacific Coast League a year ago, has started five games and in four of them Wolff, a husky six-foot-two knuckleball master, has rushed to his rescue.

For instance: "Flores wins fifth straight," a headline read after the A's split with Cleveland Sunday, but the box score disclosed that Flores pitched only six innings, leaving the last three to Wolff.

Jesse went 15⅔ innings against Washington but it was Wolff who stopped a Senator rally, Flores getting credit nevertheless for a 2-to-1 16-inning triumph. Jesse stopped the Yankees, 4 to 3, May 9, but Wolff came to his rescue like a volunteer firefighter in the ninth.

Flores doesn't always need help, though. He twirled a three-hitter against Washington May 4, winning, 3 to 1, and going the whole distance. And it was Flores who came to Russ Christopher's assistance to win against Detroit in extra innings May 13.

Former Sports Writer Proves World Is Small

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA (AP)—Among the people you meet as a war correspondent—

Hitch-hiking a ride back from an American base, you are picked up by a sturdy gentleman in a 1924 car which, he tells you proudly, had clocked 258,000 miles up to the moment the speedometer broke last November.

You discuss Australia, only to hear him say that "actually I'm not an Australian—Scotland's my home."

"How long have you been out here?" you ask.

"Fifty years," is the surprising reply.

But the next bit of information is even more startling.

"I have a cousin in America you might have heard of," the gentleman volunteers, and you imagine somebody named Johnson in Minneapolis.

"A baseball player—you have seen him play." And your thought switches to some utility outfielder for the Toledo Mudhens.

"His name's Ruffing—Charles Ruffing. Believe he plays with a club called the Yankees."

You agree, quite decidedly, that a man named Charley Ruffing did play for the Yankees.

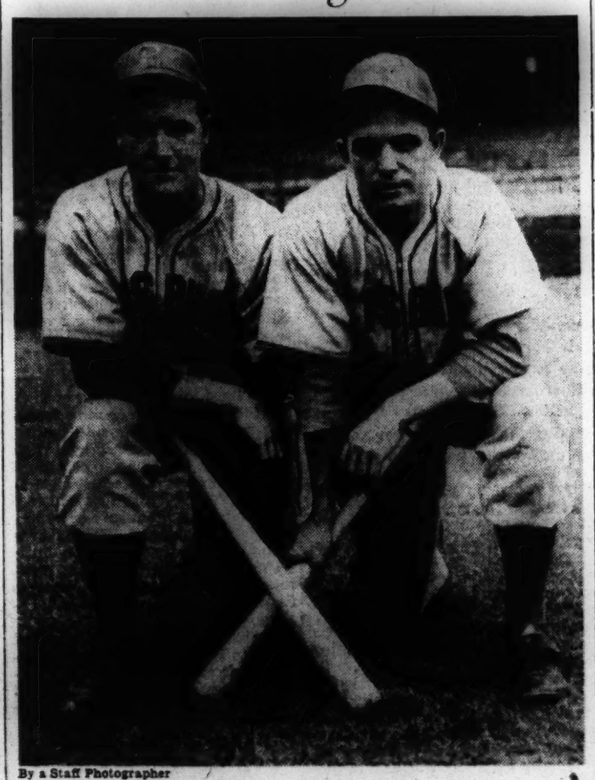
"His brother's name was Laurie, and that's mine, too," adds the gentleman, who caps things off nicely by telling you he has a gold mine up in the hills, not as far from GHQ as Coney Island is from Times Square.

(The writer, William F. Boni, was formerly an Associated Press sports writer in New York, Ed.)

Huskies Even Series

Northeastern squared its spring baseball series with Boston College by defeating the Eagles, 4-2, at Huntington Field, yesterday. Pitcher Will Shannon allowed just four hits while striking out six.

Pirate Regulars



By a Staff Photographer

Local Boys Make Good

Elbie Fletcher, left, who played his early baseball on the sandlots around Milton, and Johnny Barrett, right, who did likewise in Lowell and vicinity, are now regulars in good standing with the Pittsburgh Pirates, Elbie at first base and Johnny in right field.

London Evening News Writer Explains American Football

NEW YORK (AP)—The Britons apparently were slightly bewildered by the American brand of football as demonstrated in London recently by a couple of Yank service teams, but it was their own fault. They had been warned what to expect.

A sports writer in the London Evening News, having seen moving pictures of American games, explained everything quite clearly.

"I have an idea that the sportsmen of London will take to the American football," he wrote. "Judging by the filmed review of the last American season giving excerpts—rapid and slow—from most of the leading games, the game is full of color and possibly, as Americans claim, is the most spectacular field sport. 'Swell,' I should call it.

"A player from the other side who knows the game through and through told me that the long casualty lists which we used to read do not exist today owing, he said, to the very adequate manner in which the players are nowadays protected by leather 'armor.'

Absence of Scrums

"Knowing its affinity in many respects to British Rugger, visitors to the White City game will, I think, be surprised at the complete absence of scrums which form such an important part of the handling game over here. The line-ups—not line-outs—which take the place of our scrums are very much more lively affairs. There is no 'huddling' or locking together of the forwards, as in the British game, and the ball is out in a second, to be passed with amazing speed or thrown right down the field with a sort of basketball action entirely unknown in our game.

"In theory, but not practice, there does not seem much difference to me between American football and British Rugby. The players are fewer—11—in number, and actual play is limited to four 15-minute quarters. The chief objective is to ground the ball behind the line. We call it a try and take 3 points; they call it a touchdown and take 6 points, with only more point for a conversion over the bar.

Substitutes

"Substitutes, barred over here, are frequently introduced into the American game during 'time-outs' or breathing intervals. It is a much more obstructive game, with colleagues of the player in possession of the ball 'keeping off' would-be tacklers in a manner which would lead to penalties in both soccer and Rugger.

"Individual break-throughs seem much more frequent than in good British Rugger. Some of the runs I saw on the films of these actual matches were very fine indeed. I am sure they would bring the house down at Twickenham, or on any other big Rugby ground. And the high-flung passes as men sprint under the ball to take it in their stride must be seen to be believed.

Secret Plans

"Secret plans perfected beforehand for concerted attacks play, I am told, a big part in the game. But any direction from the stands is deprecated and punished. The Americans are as much against this sort of thing as the rulers of English soccer are against instruction from tough by-trainers or from relatives in the Wimbledon lawn tennis crowd.

"Rugger men who may smile at the elaborate protection the players don for all parts of the body may doubtless think again when they have seen a few matches at American football."

All of which probably makes up a better description of American football than we could give of Rugger or cricket. We're still a little puzzled about those scrums, though.

Gunder Haegg Runs a Mile At the Rate of 14.7 M. P. H.

NEW YORK (AP)—There's quite a bit of excitement in track circles because of the expected arrival shortly of a thin Swedish runner who covers a mile in approximately the time required by a dilapidated old model T, sputtering along on one cylinder on a soft, sandy road.

The swift Swede gallops along in spiked shoes on a cinder track, aided by hundreds of years of knowledge of running technique and urged on by the pounding footfalls of several rapid rivals, but the model T chugging along in the sinking sands, would be practically a cinch to beat him.

Gunder Haegg is the Swedish speedster and he is the fastest human being ever at distance running. He went on a spree last summer and bettered almost all of the foot-racing records from a mile to three miles. He holds five official world records from 1,500 meters to 5,000 meters.

Mile Is Popular

The mile is the most popular race in this country and Haegg owns that record, too. He romped the measured mile in 4:04.6, which is nearly two seconds faster than anyone else ever ran it. (That is, excluding our own Iron Horse of the Kansas plains, Glenn Cunningham, who did a 4:04.4 indoors, where it didn't count as a world mark.)

When you say 4:04.6 that sounds awfully fast, if it means anything at all to you. Four minutes, four and six-tenths of a second. But the average Joe and John and Bill hereabouts has limited his footracing to a short sprint to catch the 8:05 (a. m.) commuting train, so he really doesn't know how fast—or slow—4.04.6 is. When the urge for speed hits him, he plops himself into the family auto (or did before the gas shortage), gets out on a straightaway asphalt track, and opens her up. Then he exults as the breeze washes his face. He can tell by the speedometer how fast he's going, how many miles he could cover in an hour at that pace.

Means Something

In other words, m.p.h. means something to him, while four numerals punctuated by a colon and a period don't. He knows from experience just how fast a given miles per hour speed is.

That's why he'll know just how rapid or pokey a man or a machine is moving of you give him the figures in miles per hour. So, for the information of these machine-age Johnnys, Gunder Haegg was traveling at the rate of 14.7 mph when he set that world record of 4:04.6. For years now track enthusiasts have been talking wistfully and hopefully of their fond dream—a four-minute mile, the perfect performance. Well, bud, that's moving along at a 15 mph clip—really flying.

However, one cannot expect the human body to have the speed and endurance to compete with a machine or with a four-footed animal such as the species known as horse. And, for a man running a distance, Haegg was really flying. He is the greatest prospect we have in sight right now for a four-minute mile.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	76	10	25	1	11	.329
Workman	80	8	23	2	12	.288
Ryan	15	2	4	1	3	.267
Kluttz	38	4	10	0	4	.263
Ross	74	12	19	2	7	.257
Burns	32	5	13	1	3	.250
Wietelmann	66	6	14	0	5	.242
Masi	25	5	6	1	4	.240
Joost	74	9	17	1	6	.230
Holmes	77	6	15	0	1	.195
Poland	22	3	4	0	3	.182
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Culberson	5	0	2	0	0	.400
Partee	36	4	12	0	4	.333
Doerr	80	7	25	1	12	.281
Fox	41	9	16	0	4	.282
Simmons	51	4	13	0	2	.255
Lake	75	10	17	0	3	.227
Peacock	40	2	9	0	2	.225
Lupien	86	4	19	0	5	.221
Cronin	33	1	7	0	4	.212
Newsome	34	0	4	0	0	.147
Tabor	49	2	8	0	2	.163
Garrison	38	2	5	0	1	.132
Miles	26	2	3	0	2	.115
Lazor	30	2	3	0	1	.100

A. A. U. Arranges Running Program For Swedish Ace

NEW YORK (AP)—When Gunder Haegg arrives in this country he'll find that the Amateur Athletic Union has arranged a program of meets that will give him a chance to break all of his seven world records, ranging from 1,500 to 5,000 meters.

The Swedish ace's first start is scheduled to be in the National A.A.U. championships at Randalls Island, June 19-20. The two-day program has been arranged so that he can run in the 1,500-meter race on the first day and the 5,000 meter event the second day.

Dan Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., said plans called for him to appear in Chicago on June 26 and Los Angeles, July 3. Boston would like to feature him in a meet the latter part of July, according to Ferris, while the A.A.U. also is dealing with San Francisco, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh.

"Of course," said Ferris, "how often he runs and the distances will depend largely on Haegg. We are planning, however, on giving him a chance at all the distances at which he holds world records."

Haegg has left Sweden but Ferris doesn't know the date of his arrival in this country.

Hockey to Run Says Thompson

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 19 (CP)—Paul Thompson, manager of Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League, said yesterday the league has "every intention of carrying on next winter," but added, "Just what we will use in the way of hockey players is a problem.

"It may be youngsters of 17, or we may have to play fellows a bit older," he went on. "The thing is that the National Hockey League, at the moment in any event, will endeavor to carry on."

Thompson announced the signing of Hec Highton, young Vancouver goalie, who played the season before last with Tulsa in the American Association.

Taylor Enlists

TORONTO (CP) — Billy Taylor, high-scoring center of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League, has enlisted in the Canadian Army. Taylor said he expects to be sent to Camp Borden basic training center.

The Pony league has been cut to six clubs this year. Hamilton, Ont., and Bradford, Pa., had to drop out.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER at **ALBIANI** CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington, 632 Washington, 704 Washington, 1136 Washington, 7 School St., 10 Scollay Sq.

NO RATIONING of Quality and Good Cooking in Our Delicious Luncheons & Dinners
KUM-UP-TU
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays Noon to 8
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave. Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Solovex by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. PL. 6-3400

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daily and Sunday Dinners..85c-$1
Main 4-5500

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.
The BAND BOX
King Street, Chappaqua, N. Y.
CLOSED MONDAYS
Summer House Now Open
Sundays and Holidays. Only
Dinner Served from 12 to 4 p. m.
LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
12-2 3-5 6-8
RENE SPROUL
Listed in Duncon Hines' "Adventures in Good Eating"

CHESTER, PA.
IN CHESTER, PA., IT'S THE **WASHINGTON** HOUSE RESTAURANT
Completely air conditioned where fine foods support an old historic reputation!
417 MARKET STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The MORAVIAN INN (Famous for Home Cooking)
Lunch ..... 40c, 50c and 55c
Dinners ..... 65c, 75c, 85c and $1
Catering to special dinner parties
1311 Moravian St., Philadelphia, Pa. Spruce 2040
Not open on Sunday

PITTSBURGH
LUNCHEON
CENTRAL CAFETERIA
Delicious Food prepared by women cooks. "Like going home to Lunch."
327-331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Closed Sundays)

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub 2150, and Braves Field, Sta. 2000.

Major Items for Wartime Bride Can Be Bought Within $100

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A trousseau! The word means, "a bride's bundle." Everything fresh, fair, and lovely. Old things forgotten. Tiptoe on the brink of everything new.

Looking at the clothes question practically—what kind of a trousseau can you buy for a hundred dollars? This is not counting lingerie, linens, or accessories. These will have to come from another hundred dollars—not this one.

Of course there are trousseaux and trousseaux. This one is for a junior bride—one of those slim young things who wears sizes anywhere from 9 to 17. But remember—"junior" these days means size, not age.

A glance into the market makes your head whirl. But sorting things out a bit, you can buy a good wool suit or coat, a lace-trimmed date dress, a black sheer, a 2-piece cotton suit, a denim jumper dress, a checkered gingham—and a wedding dress—all within the $100.

The principal outlay in these practical times is not for the traditional ivory satin wedding gown with yards of filmy tulle, but for the suit, or coat. You won't need a made-to-order woolen suit, because you can get a very good one, ready-made, that will see you through for $25.00. If you prefer, spend this, your principal investment, on a good woolen topcoat. You may choose a gay red one.

First in importance, though not in price, comes your wedding dress. The June, 1943, version is not one of those that will be put away tenderly in a trunk in the attic to take out and marvel over in years to come. You will probably wear it out before the end of the summer, for this wedding dress has to go places.

If it can't be white, pale blue is the next favorite. A pale blue cotton shantung with boat neck, short sleeves and a charming little apron effect attained through the clever use of Irish-type crochet lace, might catch the eye and hold possibilities for an effective dress at a quick wedding. You could find innumerable occasions on which to wear it afterwards. A large light cart-wheel hat, a few well-chosen accessories would complete the costume. This dress checks off $8.95 from the budget.

Another girl might prefer the simplicity of a suit of a pastel marquisette, worn over a taffeta slip. This model comes with a double-breasted jacket whose collar is outlined in a two-inch ruffle of the same flattering material; a short, straight skirt. A dainty bouquet, or a single rose would make it memorable, and you could wear it, too, on many occasions after the ceremony. Allow $25.00 for this.

Your going-away clothes may not fulfill your dream of leaving in a shower of rose petals. At most, your honeymoon may be a week's furlough—perhaps only a weekend. This going-away suit has to serve for a variety of occasions. Why not a two-piece poplin in navy blue? It comes in luggage brown, bottle green, natural—but why not keep to one flexible color scheme, so you won't rush in someday in a hurry and find you've ruined your whole appearance because your colors don't gibe? So make it navy, —at $8.95.

This may be worn with separate blouses, or with agreeable little dickies that wash like hankies and offer possibilities for many changes. The jacket has two pockets, self-covered buttons, and short sleeves that give opportunity for matching your gloves and blouses as color contrasts to the suit. These might be pink, light blue, pearl gray, fuchsia, red and of course fresh white. Polka dots in blouses are good, so are scattered flower patterns. Eyelet embroideries and organdies take their turn at dressing up suits immeasurably. Aside from the dickey that comes with this two-piece suit, the blouses are extras so far as this budget is concerned.

For everyday wear, why not a gray-green denim jumper-type dress worn with removable washable blouses? This is another $8.95 item, but the trim of red, blue and green embroidery gives it a much more important air. A bride-like checked blue and tan gingham has a tight old-fashioned bodice, buttoned down the front, of course, and outlined around neck, sleeves, and fastening with a narrow frill of old-fashioned white embroidery. The same white ruffle peeks at you from below the hem of the skirt, frivolously. At $8.95, this is a "must."

Every trousseau needs a black sheer ($12.95) for dinners and more formal occasions—and to set off your accessories—those endless little things that make clothes simply sing in all kinds of keys. This black sheer is short, in line with wartime practicality. If you insist, you might substitute a gay, bouffant cotton for evening, sweeping the floor with its thin, cool flounces. Your circumstances will have to be the deciding factor as to which it shall be.

To sum up:

Suit, or coat	$25.00
Pale blue date dress	8.95
Gray denim jumper	8.95
Tan and blue gingham	8.95
Two-piece navy poplin	8.95
Black sheer	12.95
Marquisette suit	25.00
	$98.75

The practical young bride includes in her trousseau (left) a chic black sheer with marquisette yoke fastened by pink flowers, a matching band of grosgrain ribbon set across the square neckline. For real playtime, she includes (above) a jumper of gray denim with Tyrolean-type trim. For her wedding dress, she may select a soft, gray marquisette frock (right) with feminine, frilly collar, as practical as it is lovely. All New York Creations.

Cheery Color Combinations Make Your Table Bright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can cover your table with almost anything today and still be smart. Stroll through the yard-goods departments of your favorite shops for ideas. Most table "linens" are cottons these days, and you will find a fascinating array awaiting your choice.

For instance, there is Indian Head, which comes in so many lovely colors—fast, of course, and a yard wide. It is of linen-like texture and launders beautifully. I chose buttercup yellow for a luncheon set, place mats, runner, and napkins, simply finished with a double-hemstitched, half-inch hem. Fringe would be effective, too. In texture and color this fabric combines beautifully with peasant pottery in yellow, orange, and brown, also blue.

Up in the Vermont hills last summer, our hostess laid her table under a gnarled apple tree at the rear of the old farmhouse. She used the popular blue willow ware, first covering the table with a cloth fashioned from old-blue cotton broadcloth bordered with bands of bias tape of a blue to match the china And may I ramble a bit and tell you what she used for a centerpiece? It was so utterly lovely that I can't refrain. Fragrant, old-fashioned yellow roses, with the dew still clinging to their petals, placed casually in an old pewter bowl. And our napkins matched the roses!

Don't overlook the possibilities afforded by figured percale, dimity, gingham, piqué, seersucker, organdy, and dotted swiss. Charming patterns and colors are available in all these fabrics. The edges may be fringed or bands of bias tape or rickrack braid used for a finish—even tiny ball fringe. Decorate the corners of rickrack-trimmed mats, cloths, or runners with casual bowknots of the braid with long, flowing ends. Use a smaller bowknot for one corner of each napkin. Quickly made, inexpensive, and good-looking. E. M. E.

Let Your Grandmother Guide You Your Grandmother, as have 3 generations of women, trusted WRIGHT'S as the easiest, most dependable way to clean fine silver, keep it glistening, bright. You, too, should try it. Send 3c for sample to Dept. C-17, J. A. Wright & Co., Keene, N. H.

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
America's largest-selling silver cleaner

RE-PAD CORSETS AND GIRDLES WITH ARTPLUSH
ARTPLUSH will make your foundation garments (New or Old) more comfortable. It is soft, pliable and cool, prevents chafing, easily applied. At Notion Counters in most stores. If you cannot get it, we will send it to you upon receipt of 10c.
In U. S. A. only.
1 yard—1 inch width—or ½ yard—1⅞ inch width 10¢
Insist on Genuine ARTPLUSH
228 West 18th St., New York City

COOL AND WHITE AS GARDENIAS
Enna Jetticks
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
OTHER STYLES $5 TO $6.50
Nita $5.50. Ah! what cool comfort in this punched white tie. And what good looks too!
Smarty $6. Lattice front, punchings and easy-fitting comfort make this shoe cool as well as smart.
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

You *pay* for RAP-I-DOL only when you are *convinced* by TRYING IT at our expense!

WE want you to believe that this offer to Monitor readers is really sincere! You will NOT pay for this regular 50c bottle of Rap-I-Dol unless you're quite convinced that Rap-I-Dol gives you the same surprising results that hundreds of other readers of The Christian Science Monitor have enjoyed. For example one reader says, "... My hair is so clean, so clear of dandruff, so SOFT!" Now we want you to try Rap-I-Dol at our expense. Prove to yourself that Rap-I-Dol will delightfully remove perspiration odors and surprisingly reveal the natural highlights of your hair—it will help banish yellow cast so frequent in gray hair—it will show you the lovely softness and ease of arranging any style of "hair do."

SEND NO MONEY!

Rap-I-Dol Shampoo conditions your hair for waving — removes every trace of soap film—rinses entirely out of your hair, leaving it soft, natural and manageable! Mail the coupon for your bottle—send no money!—pay nothing when you receive it—use Rap-I-Dol in your home—then you may send us 50c after you decide that Rap-I-Dol is definitely a beauty aid! Otherwise, your first bottle of Rap-I-Dol Shampoo will not cost you a penny!

RAP-I-DOL Conditioning SHAMPOO

Rap-I-Dol Distributing Corp., Dept. 715A
131 W. 46th St., New York

Send me, without obligation, the regular size 50c bottle of Rap-I-Dol Conditioning Shampoo on your "ON APPROVAL" offer as outlined in The Christian Science Monitor.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

(Clip and Paste Coupon on Penny Post Card)

DISTRIBUTED BY RAP-I-DOL DISTRIBUTING CORP., NEW YORK

You Can Make Your Own Dehydrator

By Arnold M. Davis
Assistant Extension Horticulturist
Massachusetts State Agricultural College
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may become necessary for homemakers to practice dehydration during the coming season, if we are faced with a shortage of containers for home canning. Containers should be available right through the summer, but in any location because of a seasonal rush to can a product, for example carrots, it may be impossible to get containers enough at the time they are needed. If this should happen, dehydration is a practical method of food preservation.

Dehydration can be practiced with many products, but should not be considered a superior method of home food preservation to home canning, but rather as an alternate means, to be used in an emergency.

There are on the market several types of commercial dehydrators for home use, some of which are satisfactory.

Use Simple Materials

A dehydrator may be made at home from the simple types of materials which can be procured locally, or it can be made of elaborate types of material. In either case its usefulness will be the same. Sheet metal would be the most durable, and probably the most satisfactory material from which to construct it, but because of our need for metal in war industry its use is out of the question, and plywood is next best. The ⅜", 3-ply plywood which can be purchased from almost any lumber dealer will serve admirably for the manufacture of a home dehydrator. If you can get packing boxes which are built out of laminated wood, this material will serve satisfactorily, too.

To describe a simple type of dehydrator, let us say that you will need a box with a hinged door that fits tightly and that is approximately 15 inches square on the base and approximately 30 inches high. The box is to be stood on the 15-inch-square base with the hinged door opening towards you. Such a box, made of plywood, requires 1-inch-square strips in each of the four corners to hold the dehydrator firmly together. It also needs runners at intervals of 2 inches apart which will hold the trays on which the prepared food is placed.

Metal Base Needed

The base of the dehydrator should have a metal plate to use as a heat-spreader, instead of a wooden bottom. The closer the contact between the source of heat and the base of your dehydrator the more efficient will be the use of the heat. Since, in most cases, the dehydrator will be made of wood, it is advisable to have legs which will definitely hold the dehydrating equipment away from or above the source of heat. Legs of wood or metal three or four inches in height will serve to eliminate the fire hazard. The heat-spreader should always be placed on the bottom of the dehydrator. Painting the entire base with a heavy solution of water glass will serve to fireproof it. A flue should be located on the top to encourage a rapid flow of air through the dehydrating product.

If a small electric fan is available, locating this on the bottom of the dehydrator, and running it at a slow speed, will greatly facilitate the drying operation and will improve the quality of the finished product. Where a fan is not available, leave a rectangular opening, 6 inches by 15 inches, in the center of the top of the dehydrator. Place a bottomless box over this opening and you have a flue which will aid in creating a draft. At the bottom of the side wall of the dehydrator, close to your heat-diffuser, bore six holes on either side, using a one-inch bit. This will encourage normal air-flow which will give satisfactory results.

The working parts of the dehydrator are the trays upon which the food is placed. These are made small enough so that they will readily slide in on runners which should be located two inches apart.

Trays made of ¾ inch stock, the ends notched or mitered together and nailed with 1½ inch brads will serve successfully. Since the trays are actually only frames for what might be referred to as small screens, they can be lightly constructed. The bottom of the tray should be of screen wire or cloth netting. Screen wire is obviously more durable and hence the best material to use. This should be tacked on the outside of the bottom of the tray. Each tray will be approximately 14½ by 14½ inches square. In fact, if they are made perfectly square you will avoid much difficulty in taking them out and turning them around. Cheesecloth should be laid over the tray when it is to be covered with food. This is of value not only from the standpoint of sanitation but also from that of the ease of handling the product. Picking up the four corners of the cheesecloth you can lift all the food from the tray and shift it to the container or wherever you want it.

Thermometers Essential

All dehydrators to be satisfactory need thermometers. Any thermometer that will register to 212° F. will serve, but a spring type is best. Dehydration is best carried on at a temperature of 145° F.

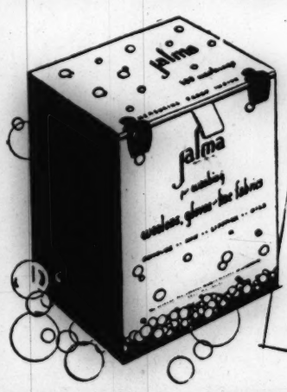
Any number of types of dehydrators will be available on the market this year. But any practical handy man can construct a satisfactory one at home. The cost of a homemade dehydrator, exclusive of the heating source, with all materials purchased, should not be over $5.

A dehydrator is a bulky piece of equipment. It can be made by any craftsman so that it readily comes to pieces for storage. If fastened together at the four corners with stove bolts, or even with hooks, it will be a simple matter to fold it up in the fall and store it in a compact form for future use.

Note: This is the second of three articles. The third, appearing Friday of this week, will deal with the storage and preparation of the product.

THE ORIGINAL ECRU OR CREAM CURTAIN TINT IN TABLET FORM
PRODURA
10¢ a tablet
Dyes and Tints Silk, Wool and Cotton
Sold by Drug Stores
ROBART & CO., REPT.
Sole Manufacturers

EXTRA CARE FOR DAINTY WEAR



Jalma

UNTIL MAY 30th
REG. $2 GIANT SIZE
NOW ONLY
$1.35
LIMITED TIME!
(100 WASHINGS)

Jalma—the magical soap powder—quickly removes fresh stains such as ink, grease, lipstick, tar, mildew! Use fragrant Jalma for woolens, rubber girdles, precious nylons that must last for the duration.

The REALLY USEFUL gift for WAACS, WAVES, SPARS, MARINES ...

Immediate attention to mail and phone orders

Hammacher Schlemmer

145 E. 57th St. (Dept. C), New York City VOl. 5-4700

Please send me: ..... boxes $2 size JALMA at $1.35 each
plus 20c postage beyond 150 miles.

Name .....

Address .....

☐ Charge my account ☐ Check enclosed ☐ Send C. O. D.

Kickernick
UNDERDRESS
style freedom poise
SMOOTH LINES
in Action
FOR YOUR NEW WAY OF LIFE
You're keyed to new activities in the service of your country, on the job, in your home . . . and you'll like the way Kickernicks yield to your every motion and help you look sleek. You're conservation-minded, too. So are Kickernicks. They've the construction and quality it takes for long wear. That means you'll need less lingerie, for Kickernicks last longer — stay lovely.
At Better Department Stores and Specialty Shops.
Winget Kickernick Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

War-time restrictions make it difficult to keep our dealers supplied with all your favorite Kickernick styles. However, we are doing our very best and know you will bear with us in the fine spirit of cooperation you have always shown. To aid you in locating Kickernicks in your community, we present this partial list of dealers in the area covered by the Atlantic Edition of The Christian Science Monitor. Write us if you do not find a dealer in your vicinity.

ATLANTIC STATES

ALABAMA
Dothan.....*The Kiddie Shoppe
Dothan.....La Mode
Florence.....The Bootery
Mobile..C. J. Gayfer & Company, Inc.
Mobile..L. Hammel Dry Goods Company
Montgomery.....Vannie's

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport....Howland Dry Goods Co.
Danbury.....John McLean, Inc.
Hartford.....G. Fox & Company
Meriden.....Upham's
Waterbury...Grieve, Bisset & Holland
West Hartford.....The Walker Shop

FLORIDA
Bradenton....Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Coral Gables.....Daniel's
Daytona Beach...The Gossard Shoppe
DeLand.....Betty Drake, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale..The Gossard Shoppe
Fort Pierce.....Rubin Brothers
Gainesville.....The Wilson Company
Jacksonville.....Cohen Brothers
Jacksonville.....Furchgott's, Inc.
Jacksonville.....Akra Brothers
Lakeland.....Racy's, Inc.
Live Oak.....Sharple's
Marianna.....Angette Shop
Miami....The Gossard Corset Shoppe
Miami.....The Hub
Miami.....*Burdine's, Inc.
Ocala.....Rheinauer & Company
Orlando.....Dickson Ives Company
Panama City.....The Smart Shop
Pensacola.....Bon Marche
Quincy.....J. S. Shaw Company
St. Augustine.....The Lucille Shop
St. Petersburg..Wilson-Chase Company
St. Petersburg.....Lowrey's
Sarasota..Montgomery Roberts Company
Tallahassee.....The Vogue, Inc.
Tampa.....Maas Brothers
West Palm Beach.....N. J. Mirsky
Winter Haven.....Jubler's
Winter Park.....Lohr Lea Shop

GEORGIA
Albany.....Churchwell's
Atlanta.....*Davison-Paxon Company
Atlanta.....Dollie Evins Shoppe
Atlanta.....*Rich's
Augusta.....J. B. White & Company
Brunswick.....A. J. Gordon
Columbus.....J. A. Kirven Company
Dublin..R. L. Stephens Department Store
Macon.....Pollock's
Macon....Union Dry Goods Company
Macon.....R. L. Stephens
Moultrie.....David's
Savannah B. H. Levy Brothers & Co., Inc.
Statesboro.....H. Minkovitz & Sons
Waycross.....Churchwell Brothers

MARYLAND
Baltimore.....The May Company
Baltimore....Hutzler Brothers Company

MAINE
Bangor.....Smith Specialty Shop
Waterville.....Squire's

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston.....R. H. White Company
Boston.....Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop
Boston.....Jordan Marsh Company
Brockton.....Storey & Company
Greenfield..John Wilson & Company, Inc.
Haverhill..The Scava Spoore Company
Holyoke..McAuslan & Wakelin Co., Inc.
Lawrence..Cherry & Webb Company
Lowell.....Cherry & Webb Company
Lynn.....T. W. Rogers Company
New Bedford.....
New Bedford Dry Goods Company
North Adams.....Boston Store
Northampton.....Hill Brothers
Springfield....Albert Steiger Company
Worcester..John C. MacInnes Company

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord.....Harry G. Emmons
Rochester.....Katherine T. O'Brien

NEW JERSEY
Newark.....Hahne & Company

NEW YORK
Albany.....Cotrell & Leonard
Amsterdam.....Holzheimer & Shaul
Binghamton....Hills, McLean & Haskins
Brooklyn.....Abraham & Straus, Inc.
Buffalo..The William Hengerer Company
East Aurora...The Brown-Cornell Shop
Gloversville.....Mildred Preston
Jamestown.....Matthew's Corset Shop
New York...Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc.
New York.....*Best & Company
Port Chester.....Lillian Dresses
Rochester.....Sibley, Lindsay & Curr
Rome.....The Allen Shop
Syracuse.....C. E. Chappell & Sons
Utica.....Strobel Corset Shop
Yonkers.....Say-Mour Shop

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville.....Bon Marche
Durham.....Ellis Stone & Company
Greensboro.....E. L. Brownhill

PENNSYLVANIA
Altoona..The William F. Gable Company
Erie.....Erie Dry Goods Company
Harrisburg.....Pomeroy's, Inc.
Philadelphia...Strawbridge & Clothier
York.....Charles H. Baer & Company
Wilkes Barre.....Pomeroy's

RHODE ISLAND
Pawtucket.....McDevitt's, Inc.
Providence.....Gladdings, Inc.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia.....J. W. Hallwanger
Spartanburg..The August W. Smith Co.

VERMONT
Brattleboro.....J. E. Mann
Rutland....Charles Sterns & Company

VIRGINIA
Hampton.....Elizabeth Salon, Inc.
Norfolk.....Ames & Brownley
Portsmouth.....The Famous
Staunton.....R. L. Souder

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington.....The Palais Royal
Washington....S. Kann Sons Company

WEST VIRGINIA
Wheeling...George E. Stifel Company

*Sell Kickernicks for children or juniors only.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L pf (4)	10	111	111	111	
Adams Exp (.45e)	15	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	6	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Air Reduction (1a)	45	46	44¾	46	+1½
Alaska Juneau	8	6¼	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	65	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	16	21¼	20⅜	21	+ ⅜
Allegh pf $30xw	54	21⅜	20⅜	21	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	4	38	36¾	38	+1
Allegh Lud $ .35g	61	26¾	25½	26⅝	+1⅜
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	159½	159½	159½	+1
Allied Mills (1½g)	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
Allied Strs (.45g)	16	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	84½	85½	85½	+1½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	14	36⅞	36½	36½	+ ½
Alpha P Cem (½g)	5	19	19	19	
Amer Leather	18	2	1¾	2	
Amerada Pet (2)	2	84⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅝
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	28	71	69⅜	69½	— ½
Am Bank Note ¼g	10	17	16¾	17	+ ⅝
Am Bosch (¼e)	14	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ½
Am Brake Sh ⅛g	7	39	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	82	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	10	83¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	1	175¾	75	175	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	59	40⅝	39¼	40⅜	+1½
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	4	76	74⅝	76	+2
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Am Colortype .15g	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ½g	3	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Distill	6	24	23½	24	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	55	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L ½g	13	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	174	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
Am&FP $7 1.92k	13	80	78	80	+2½
Am & F P 2pf	75	21⅞	21	21¾	+ ⅞
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am H&L pf (3)	3	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	66	65⅞	66	
Am Ice	60	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ½
Am Internat ¼g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Inv pf 2½	3	41½	41½	41½	
Am Locomotive	29	17¼	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 1¾dk	2	104	103¾	104	+1⅞
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
Am Metal (1)	5	24½	24⅜	24½	
Am M 6%pf 6	10	120½	120½	120½	
Am News 1.80	180	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	46	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	20	32	31½	32	+1
Am P & L $5 pf	21	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅜
Am Rad & St .30g	53	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7	2	167½	167½	167½	— ½
Am Roll Mill .40g	68	15⅛	14½	15	+ ½
Am RM pf 4½	220	65½	65⅛	65½	+ ⅜
Am Seating (1e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¾	
Am Ship B 1g	480	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	16	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅝
Am Sm&R pf 7	140	155½	155	155½	+ ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	24	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+1¼
Am Stores 1½g	2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Am Sug Ref 1½g	9	27½	26¾	27½	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	152¾	151½	152¾	+1¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Am Tob B (3a)	5	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	10	138	138	138	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	25	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	9	41½	41	41	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	73	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
Am Woolen	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
Am Woolen pf (2k)	4	70	69½	70	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda (3.20g)	88	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ½
Andes Copper ¼g	2	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
Anac W&C ¼e	2	27¼	27	27¼	
Anchor H Gl .15g	3	20½	20¼	20¼	
Arm III	8	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ¼
Arm III pr pf	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
Arm III pf	50	74	73½	73½	— ⅜
Armstrong Ck 1½g	4	35¼	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	29	11⅛	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6	63	83½	82¼	83½	+ ½
Assc DG 2pf 7	70	79½	79½	79½	— ¾
Assoc Inv pf 5	100	105	105	105	+1⅝
Atch T & S F 3g	36	55⅞	54½	55	+ ¾
Atch T & S F pf 5		79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
Atl Const Line 2e	26	35¾	34⅝	35¼	+1
Atl Refining .30g	23	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
Atl Refin pf 4	60	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp ¼g	39	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	52¼	51⅜	52¼	+ ¼
Atlas Pow 1½g	4	41½	40¼	40¼	— ¾
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	119½	119½	119½	+1½
Atlas Tack .45g	4	12½	12½	12½	
Aviation Corp .10g	28	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Bald Loco ct (1e)	52	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+ ⅞
Balt & Ohio	50	9¾	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	9	13¼	13½	13¼	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
Bng&Ar pf2½k	130	54	53⅝	54	+1
Barber Asph	21	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅝
Barker Bros	4	9¾	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	24	17½	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
Beatrice Crm 1a	4	30	30	30	+ ½
Beat Crm pf 5	60	105	105	105	
Beding-Hem .80	1	11	11	11	
Bell Airc (2e)	13	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾g	24	39	38⅜	38⅞	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30g	14	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ¾
Best Foods (.60)	35	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	4	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Steel (3g)	28	65¼	63⅜	65¾	+1⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	6	33	32½	33	+ ¾
Black & Dck 1.60	1	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	19	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
Bliss & L ¼g	1	17	17	17	
Boeing Airp 1g	12	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 2	8	54	53¼	54	+ ½
Bon Ami A (4)	10	92	92	92	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	10	47	47	47	+ ½
Bond Strs 1.60	4	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
Borden Co (.60g)	5	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	18	33½	32¾	33½	+ ¾
Boston & Maine	10	7½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Bower R Bear ½g	17	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
Bridgept Br ¼g	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Briggs Mfg (2)	13	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
Bklyn & Q Trans	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas 1.40	5	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Buffalo-Erie 1.40	65	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	1	1 2¼	1 2¼	1 2¼	— ¼
Budd Mfg	53	9	8½	9	+ ½
Budd Mfg pf	27	112½	109¼	112¼	+2¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 1.20g	3	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅞
Bulova Watch (2)	2	33	33	33	
Burling Mills .70g	4	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	61	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	3	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z ¼e	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
Byers (AM) Co	5	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
Byron Jack ½g	31	24¼	23¼	24¼	+1¼
Calif Pack 1½	3	27½	27½	27	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla ½ag	33	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
Campbell Wy ¼ag	5	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Can D G Ale .60	6	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	90	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
Can Adm pf 3	50	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
Caro C & O (5)	50	95	95	95	+ ½
Carpenter Stl 1.20a	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	6	120	118	120	+4
Case (JI) pf 7	10	138	138	138	— ¾
Caterpill Trac (2)	4	47½	47	47	— ½
Celanese Co ⅜g	27	37½	36½	37¼	+ ⅞
Celanese 5 pf 5	20	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅞
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	111	111	111	+1
Celanese ar pf 7	30	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	
Celotex Corp ⅓	16	14¾	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅛	16	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
Cent Found .10a	50	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	70	14⅛	13⅞	13½	+1⅜
Cent Vio Sus 2½g	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	35	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	460	60	59¾	60	+1
Chain Belt (⅓g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Champ Pan&F ⅓ag	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	2	108	108	108	
Checker Cab	2	24	24	24	+2
Ches & Ohio (3)	30	44⅜	43⅞	45½	+ ⅝
Chi & E III	12	8½	8¼	8¼	
Chi&E III A 1.50g	28	16½	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	20	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf ⅛ag	18	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ⅛g	2	12⅜	2¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ¼
Chi R Is & Pac	1	1¼	1¼	¼	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	15	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (3½g)	26	75¾	74½	75¾	+1¾
Chy Ice & F 1.20	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Citv I&F pf6½g	170	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
Citv Invest	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	+2½
Citv E Il pf 4½	60	114	114	114	+ ½
Clev Grash Br ⅛g	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	44¼	43¾	44	+ ⅜

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	930,060
1943 vol. to date	137,587,619
1942 vol. to date	40,962,683

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cluett Peab 1½e	10	35½	35	35	
Cluett Peab pf 7	10	143½	143½	143½	+1½
Coca-Cola (3)	3	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	24	22¼	21⅞	22	— ¼
Colg-P-P pf4¼k	40	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Collins & Aik	7	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅞
Collins & A pf 5	10	110	110	110	+ ¼
Col & South	60	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ½
Col & South 1pf	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Co Fuel & Ir ½pg	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Col & South 2pf	110	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	6	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
Col G & El	141	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	20	54½	54½	54½	
Col G&E 6 pf b	6	60¼	59¾	60¼	+ ½
Colum Pict ⅓e	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¾
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	37½	37⅜	37½	— ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	32	39½	37	39½	+2½
Coml Invest Tr 3	61	40¼	39⅜	40¼	+ ⅞
Com I T cvpf4¼k	210	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
Coml Solvents .60e	18	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Comwlth & South	284	1⅜	1	1	
Corn & South pf	39	55¼	57½	59¼	+2
Comwlth Ed .70g	11	24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	9	9½	9½	9½	
Congol-Nairn (1)	5	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	+1⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	6	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
Cons Copper	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	10	105	105	105	+3
Con Cig pr pf6½	1	103	102½	103	
Cons Edison 1.60	42	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Cons Edison pf 5	4	97¼	97	97¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¾k	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	
Cons Oil (½)	58	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Consol'n Coal	5	15½	14¾	15½	+ ⅝
Consol'n Coal pf	1	65	65	65	— ½
Cons Pr pf 4½	30	97¾	97¼	97¼	
Cons R R Cuba pf	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ½g	13	18	17½	17⅞	+ ½
Container Cp ½g	4	23	23	23	— ¼
Cont Bak ½g	13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can (½g)	8	34	33½	34	+ ¾
Cont Diam Fib ¾g	18	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	47	46¾	47	+ ½
Cont Motors .15g	26	6⅝	6½	6½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (1¼g)	1	23	23	23	+1
Copperweld Stl .80	15	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	70	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Corn Products 2.60	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	50	176⅞	176⅞	176⅞	— ⅝
Coty Inc (.15g)	17	6	5⅞	6	
Coty Internatl	50	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	36	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
Crane Co cv pf 5	50	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ½
Cream of Wh ¾ag	1	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ½
Crosley Cp (⅓e)	19	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	
Crow Ck & S ⅓e	18	28⅜	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Crown C&S pf 2½	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	6	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	20	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
Crucible Steel 2e	28	36	34⅞	35¾	+1
Crucible Stl pf 5		79	79	79	+1
Cuba RR pf	30	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½	5	24	24	24	
Curtis Publishing	164	7¼	7	7	
Curtis Pub pf	60	79½	78½	79½	+2½
Curt P pr pf 1½dk	10	36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅝
Curtiss-Wright 1e	46	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓e	5	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	
Cush 7 pf 3½dk	10	100	100	100	+3½
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Davega Strs 1½e	2	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	4	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
Decca Records (1)	1	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	7	35	34½	34	+ ¾
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
Dieles-Wem-G ¾ag	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	31	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	32	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	28	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	28	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	170	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
Diam Match pf 1½	4	40⅜	40¼	40¼	
Diam T Motor ½g	3	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	27½	27½	27½	+1
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Dixie Cup ¾ag	2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½g	50	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	6	20	19¾	20	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	7	69¼	68⅛	68½	+ ¾
Dow Chem (3)	2	148	148	148	+ ¾
Dresser Mfg 1½e	25	34⅜	33	33⅞	+1⅜
du Pont de N 1g	6	153½	152½	152¾	— ¼
du Pont pf (2g)	3	127⅜	127⅛	127¼	— ⅜
Dumhill Int	48	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	21	39⅞	38¾	39⅛	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	29	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	1	170	169	169	
East Kod pf 6	10	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80	3	17½	17½	17½	
El & Mus Ind .06a	57	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ag	5	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat (⅓g)	8	13⅛	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Elec Power & Lt	196	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ⅝
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	21	54	51	54	+3½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	43	60¼	56½	60¼	+3⅜
El Storage Bat 2	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Endicott-J pf 5	70	113	112½	112½	— ½
Eng Pub Service	186	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	10	76½	76½	76½	+1½
Eng $5½pf5½k	200	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	2	1	1	1	
Erie RR (1e)	8	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Erie RR pf (1e)	62	16⅛	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	52¼	2½	2½	— ¼
Eureka V Cl ⅓ag	79	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
Evans Products	8	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	27½	26½	27½	+ ½
Fairbanks Morse 1	6	39	38	39	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	27½	26⅞	27	+ ½
Fed Lt & Tr ¾ag	6	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Fed Lt&T pf 6	40	100	100	100	+1
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Fed M & Sm 1e	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Fed Mot Tr .10a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Fed D St pf 4½	90	90	89¾	90	
Ferro Enamel	9	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
Fir P F Ins 1.60a	3	49	48½	48½	— ¾
Firestone T&R ¾ag	9	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
First N Strs 2½	4	37¾	36½	37¾	+ ¾
Flintkote (¼ag)	11	20½	20	20¾	+ ⅜
Florsheim Sh A 1g	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Follansbee Steel	11	8¾	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
Follansbee S pf	20	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1½
Food Mach .35e	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	13	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Foster Wh pf 7	10	137	137	137	+1
Fost W 6pf 1½	10	20	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	7	37	36½	37	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	91	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ½
Gabriel Co ¼ag	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼e	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	6	14	13¾	14	
Gamewell Co 1g	1	24	23¾	24	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
Gen Am Trans 2e	6	45	43⅝	45	+1¼
Gen Baking .30a	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	37	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	8	18½	18	18½	+ ⅝
Gen Cab pf3½dk	280	95¼	95¼	95¼	+3¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	60	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80a	4	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen G&El cv pf	10	102	102	102	
Gen Mills Spf 5	60	132½	132½	132½	
Gen Motors (1g)	54	53	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅜
Gen O Adv .20g	13	5¼	5	5	
Gen O Adv A 3e	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	4	22¼	22½	22¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10a	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	30	108	108	108	+1½
Gen Pub Service	6	2	1½	2	
Gen Ry Sig ¼ag	21	24½	23½	24½	+1½
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	10	109	109	109	— ½
Gen Real & Util	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30a	11	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe (1½g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Gen Stl Cst 5k	330	81¾	80⅞	81⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22¾	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst	3	21	20¼	21	
Gen T & Rub ¾ag	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Gillette S Raz .45e	19	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gimbel Bros .15g	104	10⅝	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	3	82	80½	82	— ⅞
Glidden Co (.60g)	3	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	
Gobel (Adolf)	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Goodrich (BF) ⅛ae	32	40	39⅜	40	+ ½
Goodyear T & R 1g	28	37¼	36½	37	+ ½
Goodyear pf (5)	1	99½	99¼	99½	— ⅛
Gotham Hos (¼ae)	7	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	37	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Grand Union	2	13½	13⅜	13½	
Granite C Stl .35e	1	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅞
Grant (WT) 1.60	8	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Tax Conferees Face Deadline On Joint Bill

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—A hard-pressed conference committee faced an abrupt deadline today for hammering together a pay-as-you-go tax bill mutually acceptable to the House, the Senate and the President.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee told reporters: "If this bill hangs on here until even the week after next, I do not believe it could be made effective July 1. If not made effective then, it could hardly be put into effect before next January."

At the same time, Senator George said he believed there were no irreconcilable differences between the two branches of Congress, despite the action of the House yesterday in rejecting, 202 to 194, the Senate's version of the Ruml skip-a-year plan.

The Senate bill called for cancellation of an entire year's income tax, with exceptions for unusual war or other profits, and installation of a 20 per cent withholding levy against wages and salaries.

The House previously had voted to cancel about 75 per cent of 1942 taxes by abating the 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first bracket surtax.

A middle-ground plan offered unsuccessfully in the Senate by Chairman George was boosted today as a possible compromise. On the theory that at least some cancellation will be needed to enable taxpayers to shoulder the pay-as-you-go load, Senator George called for a horizontal abatement of 75 per cent of the lesser of 1942 or 1943 taxes for all taxpayers. The remaining 25 per cent would be payable over a two-year period.

Senator George said it was obvious from President Roosevelt's Monday message that he would approve no bill calling for 100 per cent abatement of a year's taxes. Therefore, Senator George declared, the principal problem facing the conferees is how much tax shall be abated.

The first session of the joint conference is to be held tomorrow, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who characterized the conferees as the "tightest tied I've ever heard about," declared "anything can happen." One of the things that could happen, a member of the House conference group observed darkly, is a deadlock.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, seeking to be prepared if an agreement is reached, is laying the paper groundwork for installation of the withholding levy, a feature of virtually all the bills which have been discussed.

Anderson Attacks Foreign Exchange Stabilization Plan

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles, criticized the foreign exchange stabilization plans advanced by Lord Keynes and Secretary Henry Morgenthau as setting up "a super-national brain trust which is to think for the world and tell the governments of the world what to do."

Declaring "there are hidden purposes in the proposals," he told a dinner meeting of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce:

"One hidden purpose of the Keynes plan, swallowed whole by the Morgenthau plan, is to relieve England of the burden of paying great sums of capital now frozen in England and belonging to men and institutions in foreign countries.

"Without the relief on this score England will be hard pressed after the war, an embarrassed debtor rather than a powerful creditor. If this frozen debt can be put into the international bank, however, and England can be given the more than 23 years provided for in the Morgenthau plan to pay it off, she is relieved of the burden. The creditors of the fund bear the burden, and the United States will be the chief creditor of the fund.

"If England cannot pay, let her say so frankly, beg the indulgence of her creditors, and do the best she can. She will find a sympathetic financial world, which believes in her long run future and which will make concessions and extend financial aid. But let us not create a great international financial mechanism under which the United States and a few other financially strong countries find this burden unloaded on them."

Atlantic Coast Line Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reported net income of $5,786,376 in the March quarter, or $7.02 a common share compared with $4,794,105, or $5.82 a share, in the like 1942 period.

INVESTORS or TRUSTEES
can obtain BONDS—LEGAL
For Savings Banks & Trust Funds
paying $40 — cost $600 per $1,000
To yield over 6%
Use Defaulted & Low Income Paying Stocks, Bonds, Mtge. Ctfs. & Cash
Security Adjustment Corp.
10 Court St., Bklyn., New York. TR. 5-3054

INSURANCE
of Every Description
☆
OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5¾	6¾
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅜
American Hardware Co.	26½	28½
American Manufacturing	36¾	39¼
American Manufac 5 pf	84¾	....
American Wringer Co	5⅞	6¼
†Amoskeag Company	27¾	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	72¾	....
Appleton Company	34½	37½
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¾
Arlington Mills	48½	51¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	1⅞
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅜	16½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23⅜	25⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	....
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	14⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	66¾	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	....
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose Rubber	37¾	40¼
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	30½	32½
Campbell AS Co Inc	5⅛	6½
Central Railway Signal A	39	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¼	34
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	39¾	42¾
Cornell Dubilier	14½	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	24¾	26½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¾	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	68½	71½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	175	183
Eastern Corporation	5⅞	6⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	10¼	11½
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc.	41¾	44¾
Fruit of the Loom	21¾	23
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅞	15¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	31	34
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	12½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	30¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	55¾	....
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	....
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	12¾	13⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	13⅜	14½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅝	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	10⅞	12¼
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	33¼	36¼
International Machine Tool	6⅞	7¾
Keith George E Co	26¾	....
Kendall Company	9½	10⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅜	19⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	31¾	33¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20½	21⅞
Lincoln Stores 7	107	....
Long-Bell Lumber Co	52¾	55½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	100	104
Marathon PaerMills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¼	61½
Merck & Co	37½	39¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	110½	114½
Merimack Manufacturing	37¼	41¼
Merrimack Manufactuing pf	61¾	....
Metal & Thermit Corp	20¼	23¼
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	½	6⅝
Nashawena Mills	17½	19½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	53¼	....
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30¾	32⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	66¾	70
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	24⅞	27
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	9⅞	11¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¼	62¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	....
Nicholson File Company	32¼	34¾
Nonquitt Mills	29¾	33
Ohio Finance	11⅜	12¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	35½	38¾
Parker Appliance	13⅜	15⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	107	111½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	50½	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	81¾	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¾	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26⅞	28⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	....
Sanford Mills	31	33¾
Submarine Signal Co	37½	39¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Ine	61¾	64¾
Tampax Inc	4½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Ine	2⅝	3¼
United Elastic Corp	14½	15⅝
U S Envelope Company	54¾	58½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111½	116½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	42¾	....
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26½
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10½
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¼
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	42½	45¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅜	14¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	....
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	--0¼	....
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	106¾	108¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	103¼	104¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	10	11
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¾	111¼
Savannah El & Pr	5	1966	106¾	....
Springfield G&El	5	1957	105¼	....
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102¾	....
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	102¾	106¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	92¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	99¼	103¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	77¾	80¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	102	106
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	90¾	94
General Water G & E $3 pf	36¾	39¼
Houston Ltg & Power	56¼	59
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supp $5 pf A	102¼	106¼
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	91¾	95¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	99¼	103¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¼	104¼
New Orleans Pub Ser $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	97¾	123¾
Northern Natural Gas Co com.)	28⅝	30⅞
No States Power Del 5 pf	109¾	113¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	58¾	59¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	60¾	63¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	106¾	110¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	111¼	115¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	91	94
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	95¼	98¼
Public Service Ind	15⅞	17
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98¼	101¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	100¾	104¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	92¾	96¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	99¾	103¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11¼	12¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16¼	17⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	112¼	....
Tampa Electric Co	29¾	32¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	97¾	101¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13½	14⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¾	19⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	29	....
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	104½	109½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114	119
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	....
Conn Light & Power	35½	38
Eastern Utilities Asso	20½	22
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	2	2⅜
Fall River Gas Works	20½	....
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	33¾	37½
Green Mountain Power pf	57¼	61¼
Hartford ElectricLight	48½	61½
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	11⅜	12¾
Holyoke Water Power	15⅜	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	....
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	37½
Lynn Gas & Electric	69	72¾
Mass Power & Light pf	13⅞	15½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	29¾	31¾
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13⅜	15¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	42¾	44⅞
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	68¾	72¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	6¼	89
N E Public Serv $7 pf	16⅜	18½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	15⅜	17⅛
*Newport Electric	16⅞	18½
Providence Gas	7⅛	8
Port Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111
R I Pub Serv pf	31¼	33½
Rockland Light & Power	6½	7⅜
Springfield Gas Light	15¾	17½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	....
Western Mass Companies	22¾	24⅞

‡Ex-Dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	20¼	21½
Bank of New York (14)	357	357
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47½	49½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	82	86
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.60)	34⅜	36¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	46	48
Commercial (6)	192	200
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¾	17¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	42¾	44⅞
Empire Trust (3)	59	62
First National (80)	1445	1475
Guaranty Trust (12)	297	302
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅜	14⅝
Kings County (80)	1340	1340
Lawyers Trust (1)	27¾	30¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	42¾	44¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¾	54¾
National City (1)	32¾	33¾
New York Trust (3½)	83	86
Public (1½)	31½	33
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¾
United States (60a)	1160	1200

(a. Also extra or Extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	....
First National (7)	43½	48½
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	43	47½
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (6)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	240	....
United States Trust (.50)	9½	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅞	17½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40½	42½
Continental Illinois (4)	95	99
First National Chicago (10)	326	334
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31¾	34

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (1a)	128½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54	56
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35
Agricultural (3a)	70	73
American Alliance (1a)	22⅞	24⅜
American Casualty Company	11¼	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	18½	20
American Ins Newark (½a)	14⅞	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (1g)	55¾	58¼
American Reserve	14⅞	15⅝
American Surety (2½)	56	58
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅛	8⅛
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	85½	88½
Boston (16a)	597	617
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (½g)	17¾	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	31¾	33¾
Contin Casualty (1.20a)	36¾	38¾
Federal (1.40)	40½	42½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	64	66
Fireman Fund (S&F) (3)	77	80
Foremen's Newark (.40)	11⅝	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	29½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18½	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	44¼
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅝	9⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	30⅞
Hanover (1.20)	25⅞	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	92	95
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29¾	31½
Homestead	15⅜	17⅛
Insurance Co No America (2½)	76¼	78¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38¾	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅝	9⅝
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70¼	73¼
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	7½	8½
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	45¾	49¼
National Fire (2)	60	62
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
National Union (3a)	178	183
New Amsterdam Casual (.97½e)	25½	27
New Brunswick (1½a)	31⅝	33⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47
New York Fire (.80)	15⅜	16⅝
North River (1)	24⅜	25⅞
Northeast Insurance	4⅝	5⅝
Northern (3a)	98	102
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	106½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	44¼	46¼
Peerless Casualty Company	10⅞	12½
Phoenix (3a)	84¾	87¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅜	14⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅞	36⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	5½	6
Republic InsCoTexas (1.20)	26⅛	27⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23¾	24⅞
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	280	280
Seaboard Surety (1½g)	48¾	50¾
Security (1.40)	39¾	41¾
Springfield (4½a)	122½	126½
Standard Accident	65½	69
Travelers (16)	475	485
United States Fid&Guaran (1a)	31⅜	33½
United States Fire (2)	50¼	52¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	76¼	80¾
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅝	33⅝

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.12	3.41
Amerex Holding	21.625	23.125
American Business Shares	3.15	3.45
Axe Houghton Fund	13.06	14.04
*Bond Inv Tr of America	98.02	102.08
Boston Fund	15.97	17.17
Broad Street Investing	25.63	27.71
Bullock Fund	14.29	15.66
Canadian Investment Fund	305	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.03	29.06
Christiana Securities Co	2308.00	2490.00
Commodity Corp	8.77	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.50
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.40	20.84
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.68	12.54
Equitable Invest Corp	28.76	30.92
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.15	18.47
Fund Investors Inc	20.50	22.47
General Capital	30.65	32.96
General Investors Trust	4.85	5.26
Incorporated Investors Trust	19.00	20.57
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.80	.88
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.10	1.21
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 .... 33.14	S-1	.... 26.03
B-2 .... 28.18	S-2	.... 31.83
B-3 .... 19.43	S-3	.... 10.91
B-4 .... 10.21	S-4	.... 4.90
K-1 .... 16.88	K-2	.... 19.51
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd		90.50 ....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd		37.90 ....
Maryland Fund		4.20 4.80
Mass Invest Tr		20.07 21.58
Mass Inv 2d Fd		9.80 10.54
Mutual Invest		10.72 11.72
Nation Wide Voting		1.25 1.37
New England Fund		12.00 12.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc		16.50 18.125
Plymouth Fund Inc		43 .48
Putnam Fund		12.98 13.96
Quarterly Income Shares		6.00 6.50
Railway & Light Sec		11.625 13.125
Railway & Light Sec pf		100.00 ....
Repub Invest Fund		3.54 3.89
Scudder Stevens & Clark		86.94 88.70
Spencer Trask Fund		13.98 14.86
State Street Invest		75.56 81.19
Trustees' Am Bk "B"		.40 ....
Trusteed Industry Shares		.72 .81
Wellington Fund		15.86 17.45

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.66	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.74	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.56	5.46
Nation Wide Sec	3.48	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.17	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.31	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.75	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.60	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.875	2.25
First Boston Corp	15.875	17.25

*Ex-dividend †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years. eEx-interest.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117½	122½
Liberty Aircraft	11	12⅛
N E Airlines	7¾	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5⅛	6
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6½	7½

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.44¾	1.44	1.44	1.44½	
Minneapolis	1.37⅜	1.36⅞	1.37⅛	1.37⅜	
Kansas City	....	....	....	1.34⅜	1.34⅜
Winnipeg	.98⅝	.97¾	.97¾	.98⅜	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.42¾	1.42¼	1.42¼	1.42⅝	
Minneapolis	1.37	1.36½	1.36¾	1.37	
Kansas City	1.35¾	1.35⅜	1.35½	1.35⅝	
Winnipeg	.99¼	.98¼	.98¼	.99⅛	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.43⅛	1.42⅝	1.42¾	1.43	
Minneapolis	1.38⅞	1.38⅜	1.38¾	1.37	
Kansas City	1.36⅜	1.36⅛	1.36¼	1.36½	
May Corn					
Chicago	....	....	....	1.05B	1.05B
Kansas City	....	....	....	1.02B	1.02B
May Oats					
Chicago	.61⅛	.63½	.63⅛	.63¼	
Winnieg	....	....	....	.51⅞	.51⅝
July Oats					
Minneapolis	.57⅛	.56⅞	.56⅞	.56⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
May	.87	.88⅛	.86⅝	.86⅝	.86⅞
July	.89	.89⅛	.88⅛	.88⅛	.88⅝
Sept.	.97	.90⅛	.89⅞	.90¼	.90⅜
Dec.	.93	.93⅜	.92⅛	.92½	.93¼

Wool
Grease

May	....	....	....	102.0n	102.0
July	....	....	....	101.0n	102.0
Oct.	....	....	....	97.0b	97.0
Dec.	....	....	....	96.5b	96.6

Tops

May	....	....	....	133.0n	133.0
July	131.0	131.0	131.0	132.0t	130.4
Oct.	127.9	127.9	712.9	127.5b	127.0
Dec.	124.6	124.7	124.6	124.5b	124.0
March	120.7	121.3	120.7	121.2b	120.7

n—Nominal. b—Bid. t—Traded.

Cotton

July	19.97	20.00	19.94	19.97	19.94
October	19.75	19.78	19.68	19.70	19.72
December	19.61	19.68	19.56	19.58	19.58
March	19.94	19.97	19.46	19.48	19.48
May	19.41	19.44	19.39	19.39	19.34
Spot 21.93					

Black Pepper

Closing prices, May, July, Sept., 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	42.35	42.25	42.25	42.25

†No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Midvale Co. Elects Officers

© Bachrach

The Midvale Co. announces the election of (left) Harry L. Frevert, president of the firm since 1931, to the position of chairman of the board. (Center) Francis Bradley, formerly vice-president, has been elected president and (right) George E. Smith, who for some years has been general superintendent of the company, has been elected vice-president.

OPA Controls Assailed On Three Fronts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Controls established by the Office of Price Administration were assailed on three fronts by spokesmen reporting they represent more than 10,000,000 of the nation's shopkeepers and landlords.

In Chicago, the National Association of Retail Grocers dispatched an appeal to President Roosevelt for relief from new OPA price ceilings, declaring the nation's retail grocers are "shocked and stunned" by new maximum prices on canned foods.

Prices Seen Too Low

The association, which said it spoke for 360,000 storekeepers, asserted that the prices in some areas were below the replacement cost and may force retailers to accept a loss.

A double-pronged attack on OPA regulations was made before House committees here by representatives of small businessmen and by real estate men, including Herbert U. Nelson of Chicago, executive vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, who said he spoke for an estimated 10,000,000 landlords.

Rowland Jones, Jr., of the National Association of Retail Druggists, who said he represented 28,000 independent druggists, charged before the House small business committee that "the real purpose of OPA is the establishment of a socialist system. Present policies of the agency, he declared, lead in that direction."

Rivers Peterson, managing director of the National Retail Hardware Association, told the committee that independent hardware dealers were being forced out of business by OPA regulations "attempting to control every element of a trade carried on by a retailer."

Opening a special House committee's investigation of OPA rent-fixing policies, Mr. Nelson charged that OPA had failed to administer rent control fairly and "thus created conflict and confusion."

Mr. Nelson said that his group did not favor "rent gouging," but the OPA had "wholly ignored" the board's recommendations for what he described as an efficient and fair rent program.

Says Act Sabotaged

L. J. Efferth, secretary and manager of the Apartment House Owners Association of Cleveland, also charged OPA rent control officials with "subversive intentions."

"A personal opinion which develops from my contact with certain officials of the rent section of OPA," Mr. Efferth told the committee, "bluntly is that the men originally charged with responsibility of administering this act have sabotaged it, either as a result of their total ignorance of the business they are charged with administering, or deliberate with subversive intent."

"Eleven months ago," he continued, "I would have preferred to accuse them of ignorance, but today I am inclined to accuse them of subversive intentions."

A. T. & T. Dividend Of $2.25 Declared

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on the common stock, continuing the rate which has been in effect since 1922.

Over 600,000 stockholders will receive approximately $42,000,000 when the payment is made July 15 to stock of record June 15.

Reynolds Metals 1942 Net Equals $1.07 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Reynolds Metals Co. report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, showed a consolidated net profit of $1,373,592, equal to $1.07 per common share, compared with $2,867,674, or $2.53 per share in 1941.

R. S. Reynolds, president, in his report to stockholders, said that the company is now operating three bauxite mines and 35 plants, which are engaged virtually 100 per cent in war production.

The executive said that bauxite mines opened in Arkansas during the past year are now supplying ore to the Government's aluminum plants at a rate which exceeds the entire domestic production of aluminum in 1940.

Publishers Warned Newsprint Use Still At Too High a Level

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Newspaper publishers today were warned to bring consumption of newsprint into balance with production and to check the decline of stock on hand in the current bulletin of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

A two per cent increase in consumption during April was reported by the A. N. P. A., which said the "situation would not be so serious if newsprint was being manufactured with stocks growing at the mills, but a casual review of all recent statistics shows that mill stocks generally have been going down, and the same thing has been happening with the stocks in the hands of publishers."

Newspapers reporting to the A. N. P. A. disclosed the two per cent rise in newsprint consumption in April, 1943, over the same month in 1942, while the figures showed a 5.1 per cent decrease compared with April, 1941.

For the first four months of 1943, there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent under the first four months of 1942 and 5.1 per cent decrease under the first four months of 1941.

"More disturbing than anything else," the bulletin said, "is the fact that the stocks of newsprint on hand in newspaper plants dropped to 52 days supply at the end of April in contrast with 56 days supply at the end of March, 1943; 60 days at the end of February, 1943, and 63 days at the end of January, 1943. This supply of 52 days on hand at the end of April, 1943, is in contrast with 54 days supply on hand at the end of April, 1942.

"Newspapers seem to be heading for an evil day which will come soon if steps are not taken immediately to bring consumption into balance with production.

"Publishers, generally speaking, cannot delay until next week or next month the decision involving use of no more newsprint than they are now able to get, because continued use of newsprint out of stocks will impair ability to meet the unknown developments of the future, certainly until this war is over."

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—No further reduction in book publishers' paper quotas will be made at least prior to Oct. 1, W. G. Chandler, director of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division, said today.

Manganese Ore Prices Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Metals Reserve Company will pay increased prices for domestic manganese ores to stimulate production, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced.

The new price scale provides for increases ranging from 15 to 25 cents per unit.

Mr. Jones also announced a new schedule for domestic chrome ores which was described as a "readjustment" of prices.

Insurance Firms Big Buyers U. S. Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Institute of Life Insurance estimated life insurance companies subscribed to a total of about $2,200,000,000 in Government bonds during the first four months of 1943.

These purchases boosted total government bond holdings of insurance companies to around $10,500,000,000 at the end of April, the institute added.

Consolidation Coal Co. Plans Recapitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidation Coal Co. stockholders will vote on a recapitalization for the company at a special meeting on June 30.

The plan provides that each share of 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock of $100 par be reclassified into one share of $2.50 cumulative preferred of $50 par and two shares of common stock at $25 par.

Common stock outstanding will remain unchanged. The new preferred st

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Near Church and Beach—Rooms with run. water $1.50 daily, priv. baths $2.50. HOTEL TROY, 1516 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, CLEARWAY ST.—SUNNY ROOM, NEWLY FURNISHED; BUSINESS PERSON. CALL KEN. 2958.

Hotel SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES Friendly Service BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager — Huntington — ROOMS ALL WITH BATH — Single, $2.00 and up — Double, $3 and $3.50 — 301 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

BOSTON. The Stuart House, 102 Fenway. Resp. neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reas. rates. Call Com. 0404.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, beautiful room, kitchenette; private home, detached house; 20 min. to N. Y. C. 109 E. 19th St., BU. 2-8519.

N. Y. C., 25 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 6C)—Room, private bath optional. Immaculate, convenient. 116th St., Seventh Ave. Subway—Columbia Sts.

N. Y. C., 50 West 67th St. (7-B)—Large or medium room for business lady, only guest. Tel. TR 7-4797.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 98th St.—Beautifully newly furnished, with shower bath; private family; refined business person. MO. 2-2013.

WILKINSBURG, PA., 508 South Ave.—Front bedroom, single or double; private bath; comfortable and convenient. PE 7592.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON — Rooms and small apartments wanted for visiting guests. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; perm. and trans.; refined, quiet guests; 45 min. suburban district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Ph. YOnkers 5-0881.

POCONO MTS. — Attractive farm; modern; tennis, swimming; $20 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and farm, ideal for study and recreation, reopens May 27th. Invites Christian Scientists and their families. Home cooking. Reasonable. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681 Brookline, Mass.

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1910. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel 2-1621

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

TEACHERS (EXCEPTIONAL)

A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, an experienced mathematics teacher and a successful teacher of history are being sought to head and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional; but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

FULL-TIME POSITION—CHURCH SEXTON. Apply in person or telephone for appointment between 2 and 4 p. m. at church office, Christian Science Church, Spring Lane and Eagle St., Englewood, N. J. Phone ENG. 3-1221.

WANTED — Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

MAN with some experience to handle soft drink and candy concession in defense plant; must be on duty at 6 a. m. Box A-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED working manager or couple for high-type restaurant, eastern Massachusetts city, preferably one interested in working toward eventual ownership. Box N-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STRONG MEN NEEDED

For heavy work which includes lifting, $25-$30. Interviews 8:00-10:30 a. m. Personnel Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 1 Norway St., Boston.

2 Gentlemen Wanted

One a chauffeur at the Cape; one as houseman in N. H. for summer months. Call CAP. 9430 (Boston).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRLS — WOMEN

for clean, light factory work on essential products that will carry over in the post-war period.

THE DUNLEAVY CO.
15 Hathaway St., Boston, opp. South Station

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—SALESWOMEN

Pleasant work in modern air-conditioned shop, selling candy and pastry in N. Phila., Gtn. and W. Phila. Experience not necessary. 44-hour week, no Sunday work. Salary $16 to start plus commission averaging $3.50 weekly. Opportunity for promotion. Employees' discount on purchases, plus a bonus for regular employees. HANSCOM BROS., INC.
9 N. 52d Street, Philadelphia. Gra. 4455

CAPABLE, willing girl for general housework; prefer live in; convenient transportation to Boston. Tro 3035 (Cambridge, Mass.).

DEPENDABLE WOMAN who wants home; care for 1 child, light housekeeping. $85. 1229 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C. AT. 9-1322.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

TODAY EVERY WOMAN IS EAGER TO serve in some worth-while capacity. If you live anywhere in U. S.; if you can work 20 hours or more each week; if you are over 28, well groomed, cultured, a good conversationalist, and can assume responsibility, if you are genuinely interested in child-training and parental education, we may be able to use you locally in our nationwide important program (advertised in The Christian Science Monitor) of child-guidance and "character-defense" work. Substantial remuneration in proportion to time devoted; commission and bonus based on results secured. Permanent or for teacher during vacation. Write Q-4, Suite 2800, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving age, experience, education, phone number.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR, EXPERIENCED as an organization executive, now available. Publicist, Writer, Editor, well traveled. Will accept offer from firm desiring now a draft-deferred family man whose ideas will help push some of the coming post-war conversion problems towards subsequent permanency. Go anywhere; travel if necessary and expect pay commensurate with scope of undertaking. Box H-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUCCESSFUL MARKETING EXECUTIVE would like to act as Pacific Coast representative for manufacturer of worthwhile product. Box B-172, Room 110, 600 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), refined, anywhere; reader; driver; no housekeeping. Write Box P-5, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOULD like work in hotel or restaurant as assistant or hostess; speak English, Russian and some French; also do general office work, typing and filing; have traveled widely. Box X-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, experienced, seeks loving care of children above 3, or companion for mother-less child. Summer country, Christian Scientist preferred. Highest references given. Write Box P-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

I WILL PAY ALL CASH for a GOING BUSINESS

Preferably located in New England with an annual peace-time net income of at least $25,000.

I will purchase outright and pay all cash for a business that meets my requirements. Confidential negotiations should be initiated by principals only (no brokers) directly with me or through their bank or legal counsel, assuring no embarrassing disclosures in any directions. I am a principal and not a broker. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY PORTAR, 50 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CLEAN CARS with GOOD TIRES!
40 Ford 5 Pass. Sedan $575
40 Chev. Tour. Sedan $595
HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Park Square, Boston HUB 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

Furs NOOBARBASHIAN Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han 5971

FURRIERS

FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR. CH 4-1424.

HOME AND GARDEN

Flagstones — Insulation
Agricultural Lime and Limestone
WALDO BROS. COMPANY
202 Southampton Street, Boston. HIG 3000
Yards in West Newton—Everett. EST. 1885.

JEWELERS

Amethyst, Topaz, and Garnets
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH TROUBLE? Let us repair it. All makes overhauled and cleaned. Prices moderate. Expert workmanship. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHARLES E. GRIMSEY, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., Suite 718. Phone VA. 6-1435.

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOAM

ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR
SPRING LOAM
Early Delivery! DENNIS DRISCOLL & CO., Inc., 50 White Place, Brookline. Asp. 0410

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD. Send scrap dental gold, any kind, any amount, or extractions containing gold. Fair grading, cash returns. National Gold Buyers, Eureka, Calif. P. O. Box 333.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 308 LAF 3087

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

CASH for your grand, piano, spinet or small upht., any make. Com. 2636, or write Boylston Piano Co., Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

Immediate Cash for Your SPINET or GRAND
Hardman, Peck & Co. Established 1842
Call Robertson, Plaza 3-1100, New York City

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620.

REPAIRING

ELECTRIC HEATING PADS expertly repaired. Tel. Wel. 2691-R. J. R. ARSENAULT, 44 Curve St., Wellesley, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU. 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

MONTREAL, QUE. MAN'S BICYCLE IN FAIR CONDITION. EL. 4178.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	26c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rate and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Branch Shop Is Now Open

Old Father Neptune will be doing "business as usual" in a bigger and better way! We are backing him up with the grandest assortment of Sun and Water Fashions we have had in many a year.

Bathing Suits — Slack Suits
Play Suits — Dirndl Skirts
Peasant Blouses — Pinafores

THIRD FLOOR

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

KENTS RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food — Delightful Surroundings — Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave. 700 Pacific Ave.

CRANFORD

Goldenberg's
Cranford, N. J.
■ GIFTS ■ GREETING CARDS ■ ACCESSORIES
Costume Jewelry — Hosiery — Lingerie — Handkerchiefs — Books — Pens — Stationery — Games and Toys

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Had the 1943 PASTIME PICTURE PUZZLES

Rent them by the Day

622 Central Avenue

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

Fine Furniture for the Home
Schaffer's est. 1909
375 Main Street Hackensack

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
210 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S

Quality Clothes — *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 10 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 7-0083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
BURNETT'S and LANILLA
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

MILLBURN

Heinz Products at DAVE'S
Choice Meat Market
347 Millburn Avenue
Mill 6-1730

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At Ease for Work or Play
SHORTS
SLACKS
SHIRTS
From 1.98 to 7.98
Babs
MONTCLAIR • SUMMIT
and SPRING LAKE, N. J.

Prepare to Enjoy Your Summer Weekends
LOUIS HARRIS
Montclair's Department Store

REDECORATE for SUMMER
Gay draperies, curtains, slip cover material
Lingerie • Hosiery • Corsets
Dress Fabrics
Montclair Textile Store
543-45 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

CLAIRIDGE
BOOK AND GIFT SHOP
Rental Library—Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
11 Church Street Montclair 2-0763

Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

VICTORY GARDEN SUPPLIES
Moore's Hardware Store
223 Glenridge Ave. Phones:
Montclair, N. J. Mo. 2-3210, 3211

"THE ROSALIND"
INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Hats ready made and to order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

BATH TOWELS — SHEETS
PILLOW CASES
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
The Linen Shop
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1588

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

NEWARK

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
10 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEWARK (Continued)

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-3575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NUTLEY

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Belleville
Bloomfield	Carlstadt

Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

You Are Invited To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

J. ROJY
French Dry Cleaning
All Work Done on Premises
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
Furs Remodeled—Cold Storage
TEL. OR. 3-5851 51 CENTRAL AVE.

SOUTH ORANGE

Glover's Esso Stations
Dependable Home Motorcycle Service
Bring in your car for spring check-up.
66 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St., Orange OR. 4-8643

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VOGEL and TANZER
Choice Meats — Fancy Groceries Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
PROMPT DELIVERY
South Ave., Cor. Berckman St.
TEL. PL. 6-9373

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-8621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Piano Organ
Poetry
FLORENCE I. DeWITT
One, Barnes Drive
Ridgefield Park, N. J. Ba. 2-0206-J

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
165 Main Street Hack. 2-8428
Storage and Repairs on Fur and Cloth Coats

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
22 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0288
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Center
NEW SPRING CLOTHES
For the Young
Layettes and Gifts
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. R. 6-0728

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
ESSO
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-2043
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-2346
THE QUALITY SHOP
3 Sheridan Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
RD. 6-2721
JOSEPHINE STRAKOSCH
Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
Gifts, Novelties and Cards

Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

Alfred
HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Flowers for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
96 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7227

PARK HARDWARE CO.
For Decoration Day, May 30, and for Flag Day, June 14
FLAGS and FLAG POLES, all sizes
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

VALENTINE PIZZI
Tailor and Furrier
Protect your furs in cold-air storage during the summer months.
Repairing, Cleaning and Glazing at Summer Rates
398 SPRINGFIELD AVE. SUM. 6-0230

Joseph O. Chrystal
Inc.
Heating Engineers
Oil Heating — Fuel Oil
Plumbing — Metal Work
Sum. 6-2818 387 Springfield Avenue

TEANECK

SUPERIOR MOTOR OIL NO HARD CARBON
See "BUD" and "JOE" FOR A to Z Service
SUN SERVICE CENTER
Cedar Lane and River Road Tel. 6-9818

Cut Flowers—House Plants
H. Encke
252 E. Ft. Lee Road Tea. 6-1276

For Good Furniture
Ronald
FURNITURE COMPANY
TEANECK ROAD AT CEDAR LANE • TEANECK
"It pays to come to Ronald's"

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
719 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

GOSSARD CORSETS
Every type of garment carried in stock.
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
486 CEDAR LANE TEL. 6-1464

TRENTON

Yards
New Summer Hats
Second Floor 4 No. Broad St.

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 3-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
CANOPIES FOR WEDDINGS
CHATTIN BROS.
New Providence Road—Mountainside
Telephone WE. 2-0032

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

Fresh Fruit Tarts and Pies
for Summer Desserts
Bonat Bake Shop
C. TRENKLE, Prop.
220 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-2250

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 8th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8362

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade.
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1402
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1920 443 North Ave.
Borse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

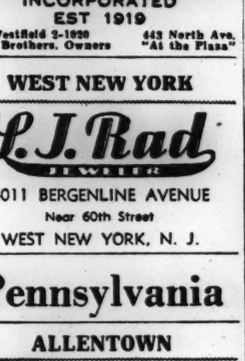
HOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
...one of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Crossword Quis Answers



PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6121
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
We stock only the finest brands of Groceries, Table Delicacies and Candies
552 Main Street Telephone 6-3500

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

STORE YOUR FURS WITH US

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

Meyer-Quality
is your guide to fine clothes, hats, shoes, haberdashery for men and boys. Always reasonably priced.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street

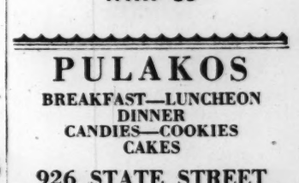
For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.



I GET THE NEW Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH at...

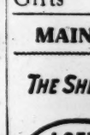
LYONS' HARDWARE, Inc.
67 St. James Place Ardmore 5750

REYNOLDS TILDEN
printer
Planned Printing for Economy
Printing Design for Advertising
ARDMORE 4476
28 Ardmore Arcade, Ardmore, Pa.

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Peanpacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen. 5319

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

A RARE GEM DIAMOND • • • • delicately purple in color, beautifully transparent and artistically fashioned by a master craftsman.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4613
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CATHERINE KEEFE
Dressmaker-Fit Clothes Make You Sure of Yourself.
Custom Made Frocks.
2016 Jenkins Arcade
AT 9418 2nd Floor

READING

Get your home and garden ready for summer NOW!
—for complete assortments
—for low prices—shop at
POMEROY'S

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
739 PENN STREET
Why not try a pound of Saylor's Perfect Butter on your next order
—The highest quality made.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

SEWICKLEY

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 10 and 11

BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402
"Revelation Tooth Powder"

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

LAWN CHAIRS
for your vacation
AT HOME this summer
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

Spry THE FLAVOR SAVER
SPRY
SELECT
PHONE 900 FREE DELIVERY Food Market 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

UPPER DARBY

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
7048 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2335

C. Edwin Crothers
JEWELER
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
201 Fairfield Avenue Blvd. 3995

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY
(Continued)

Keep the Freshness of Your New Wardrobe by having us clean it.
DRY CLEANING
MENDING—TAILORING
SHOE REPAIRING
TERMINAL SHOE REPAIR
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg. Blvd. 3496

SCHNEIDER'S
Candy and Ice Cream
Our Own Make
23 South 69th Street Blvd. 9971

FUR STORAGE
Remodeling and Repairing
BORYNACKS
Furs Exclusively
7030 Terminal Square Blvd. 1188

Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6015 Market St. Blvd. 0415

COLLINS STORE
Fine Occasional Furniture
Credenzas, Breakfronts
Kneehole Desks, Dropleaf Tables
Lamps, Gifts
7056 Garrett Road Blvd. 9763

Specialists in Cold Waves
Heatless waves that look and feel like naturally curly hair. $10 and $15
National Hairdressers
90 S. 69th Street Boulevard 0281

LAND O' COTTON NOW OPEN
Smart Frocks for Junior Miss and Miss
Fashionably yours
Red Robin Shop
64 So. 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete line of House Paints, Kem-tone and Brushes.
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springfield and Marshall Roads
Just Arrived Direct from Florida Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 85c
Grapefruit 3 for 25c
Pink Meats 3 for 30c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just West 69th St. Term.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 2400

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Penn. Avenue and Wood Street
have been serving the mothers of Wilkinsburg since 1889
Remember Mother's Day—May 9

KISER BROTHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS
755 Penn Avenue PE. 4875

Visit DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue

8th Anniversary Sale
A Smart New Crop of Cotton Fashions
to keep you cool and lovely all summer
THE CHARME SHOP
Dresses Millinery Accessories
733 PENN AVENUE

YORK

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Ananias (Acts 9:10)—*An'-a-ni'-as* (first a short, second as in sofa, third clipped-short as in account, i long).

The man of Damascus who ministered to Paul at the time of his conversion.

Divination (Act 16:16)—*Div'-i-na'-shun* (first i short, second clipped-short as in charity, a long, u clipped-short as in circus).

Current since Chaucer's time; evidently taken into English from French. Carries idea of foretelling future events; and again, of shrewd guessing. Wycliffe, taking after the early Latin translators, has "spirit of divination," and his phrase is adopted by Authorized. Tyndale has "spirit that prophesied." A more concrete view of the passage in Acts, though one that may be disputed, is taken by An American Translation, which describes the young woman as endowed with "the gift of ventriloquism."

Exorcists (Acts 19:13)—*Ek'-sor-sists* (e and i short, o as in orb). Webster's, Funk & Wagnalls, and Century agree on stress for the first syllable and sound of *ks* for the *x*. Oxford prefers this way, but allows stress on the second syllable and sound of *gs* for the *x*.

May be defined broadly as persons who drive out evil spirits. Wycliffe and other old translators right through use this word for the men described in Acts 19:13. An American Translation, evidently in the interest of clearness, employs an adjective phrase instead of a noun in grammatical apposition, reading, "Some Jews . . . casting out demons."

Iconium (Acts 13:51)—*I-ko'-ni-um* (first i and the o long, second i short, u clipped-short as in circus).

A city still extant, a sort of halfway point on the old route west and east from the Aegean Sea to Mesopotamia. It stood in the path of the Greek expedition in which Xenophon marched, and it was a place which Paul and Barnabas visited. Situated on the plateau land of southern Asia Minor, in the interior country.

Pamphylia (Acts 13:13)—*Pam-fil'-i-a* (first a and both i's short, second a as in sofa).

A coastal district of southern Asia Minor.

Paphos (Acts 13:13)—*Pa'-fos* (a long, o short).

A town on the western end of the Island of Cyprus, visited by Paul.

Perga (Acts 13:13)—*Pur'-ga* (u as in urn, a as in sofa).

A town of Pamphylia, a few miles up a river from the sea.

Pisidia (Acts 13:14)—*Pi-sid'-i-a* (all i's short, a as in sofa).

A backland district of southern Asia Minor, stretching along the northern border of Pamphylia.

Samaria (Acts 8:5)—*Sa-mar'-i-a* (first and third a's as in sofa, second as in care, i short).

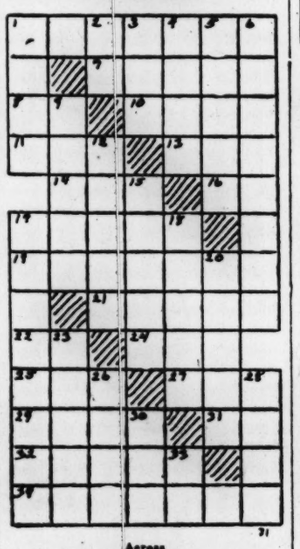
A city in the district of Samaria, located between the Jordan Valley and the Mediterranean shore.

Sceva (Acts 19:14)—*Se'-va* (e long, a as in sofa).

A Jew whose seven sons professed to cast out evil spirits by calling a name over the afflicted person.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would a fighter, aviator, or painter be most likely to be engaged in scumbling?
7—What is a delicate purple, violet, or lilac color?
8—You would find "Land of Little Sticks" on what continent (abbr.)?
10—Dramatic composition is what?
11—What German river was the Amisia of ancient times?
13—What is middle name of 'Lizabeth, hired girl of Riley's poem?
14—Devoured.
16—Thus.
17—Citizens of U. S. do what when "Star-Spangled Banner" is played?
19—Who is object of Philip Carey's affections in "Of Human Bondage"?
21—What are frames for weaving cloth?
22—Lines (abbr.).
24—Who is mentioned with Opie Read in well-known nonsense rhyme?
25—Reason is said to be the life of what?
27—Arid.
29—What is first name of Mr. Jannings, German actor?
31—Biblical pronoun.
33—What are the pieces used in mah-jongg?
34—What was an ancient weight and money unit (pl.)?

Down

1—What is one of "murmuring" trees of Longfellow's "Evangeline"?
2—What is the contraction for "I am"?
3—Sinatra is what?
4—What is a manufacturing city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
5—What actor is famed for his Shakespearean roles played without scenery or properties?
6—What English artist has been termed "Prince of Child-painters"?
9—Who was a famous Italian violin maker?
12—What is a space marked off for the parking of a motor vehicle?
15—Witch of what place was conquered by Saul?
17—Who wrote "Roderick Random"?
18—Who is titular character in Dickens's unfinished novel?
20—What is used in powder form for grinding and polishing?
23—Who is subject of a poem by Keats?
26—Power of controlling one's actions or emotions is what?
28—"Nays" are opponents of whom?
30—Shelter.
32—Symbol for tin is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley

"Friends? No! I answered some 'Help Wanted' ads."

Brevities

Indianapolis News: One thing the Japs on Kiska can boast is that life is never dull.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Many birds sing without opening their bills," says a naturalist. Maybe we'd feel more like singing if we didn't open ours.

Kansas City Star: A Kansas City man, back from a week of eating steaks in New York, inquires, "When did everybody start sending their old shoes to New York?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Cat Cracking" May Help to Beat the Axis?

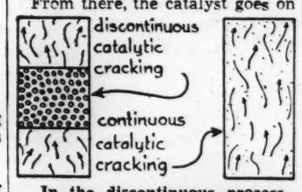
The term "cat cracking" is industrial slang for a catalytic process for making gasoline. Various catalysts and processes have been developed and used, but a new method and a new catalyst, developed by Standard Oil of New Jersey, bids fair to bring about something of a revolution in the industry, as well as speeding up the output of the invaluable 100-octane gasoline that is providing extra power, range, and performance in our bomber and fighter planes.

In previous catalytic processes, it was necessary to stop and burn the carbon off the catalyst, or to make a switch to a fresh batch of catalyst. The new method makes the cracking process continuous and uninterrupted.

The catalyst is in the form of a powder so fine that it flows like a liquid and is carried right along with the oil vapors that it helps to crack.

After the oil is cracked, or broken down into simpler chemical compounds, it goes through a conventional process for the making of various oils, gases, and vapors including the base stock from which the 100-octane gasoline is made. The now carbon-coated catalytic powder, on the other hand, is shunted off into a separate chamber called a "spent catalyst" chamber.

From there, the catalyst goes on



In the discontinuous process, the oil vapors are passed through the catalyst. In the continuous process, the catalyst is powdered and travels along with the vapors.

to a regeneration chamber in which the carbon is burned off the catalyst at temperatures over 1000° F. By means of cyclone separators and an electrostatic precipitator, the catalyst is cleansed of all remaining gases and then flows to a storage chamber.

Even in the storage chamber, the powdered catalyst is not allowed to rest. A stream of air keeps the powder whirling in a cloud while waiting for its turn to flow by gravity through a valve leading it down to join another batch of oil vapor, whereupon the catalyst goes through the entire cycle again.

The 100-octane gasoline not only makes it possible for planes to carry bigger bomb loads to Berlin or Tokyo, but also will mean much to the postwar motorist, for with an engine especially designed to use this super fuel, the family car probably will go 40 miles or more to the gallon of gasoline.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

IDEALS are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them you will reach your destiny.—Carl Schurz

Wide World

Reminder for Britons

Printed in bright colors, this British war poster warns that a stitch in time saves materials needed to win the war. Clothes rationing also does its part in helping Britons to remember.

Children Preferred

By the Associated Press

Manhattan, Kan.

Some landlords make the headlines by declining to rent their houses to people with children. Not so Mrs. H. K. Work. When she and her two children decided to join her husband, Lieutenant Work, U. S. N., in San Francisco, she refused to consider any applicant seeking to rent her home here if the family didn't have children.

A Verse for Today . . .

Lord, *by thy favour thou hast made my mountain to stand strong: . . . O* Lord *my God, I will give thanks unto thee for ever.*—Ps. 30:7, 12

NEWS ITEM— HOLLAND, MICHIGAN, REPORTS A BIG DEMAND FOR DUTCH KLOMPEN (WOODEN SHOES) BY VICTORY GARDENERS.

COULD YOU MAKE MINE OF YELLOW PINE SO THEY'LL MATCH MY HAIR?
CLICK
WOODEN SHOES ARE VERY USEFUL IN RIDDING THE GARDEN OF INSECTS
LOOK, MAW! I BEEN WORKING IN THIS WET EARTH SO LONG THE BLOOMIN' THING'S TOOK ROOT
HOW CAN I DO MY VICTORY GARDEN IF YOU CHILDREN HAVE MY SHOES
L.F. VAN ZELM

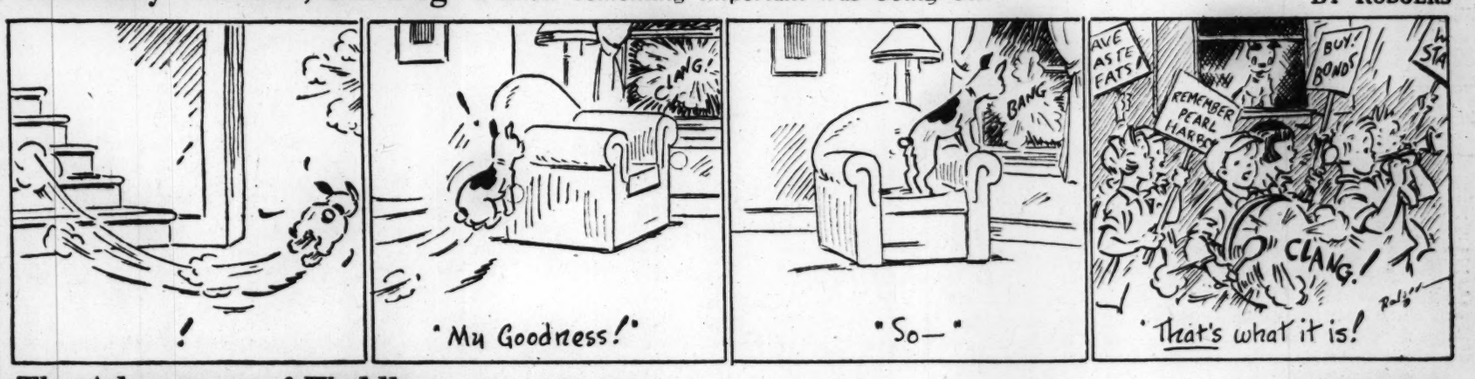
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Things You Can Always Count On*

By Le Pelley

WHEW... I THINK IT'S WARM ENOUGH TO GO SWIMMING AGAIN...
WARM ENOUGH FOR SWIMMING? OH NO!!!
SURE IT IS! IT'S HOT!
I SAY IT'S TOO COLD!!
BUT STILL... YOU MAY BE RIGHT... IT IS RATHER WARM....
BENJAMIN!
I DON'T KNOW.... MIGHT BE TOO COOL FOR SWIMMING!
BUT WARM OR COLD, I'M ALWAYS LIABLE TO GET "DUNKED" IN HERE.... !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Knew Something Important Was Going On!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Sound and Fury*

By The Hagers

I found, when answering a ring,
A mother and her young offspring.
"Your concert we have heard about.
Young Clarabelle came to try out."
Her efforts to urge Clarabelle
Resulted in a piercing yell.
Said I, "She shows great power of lung,
But I think Clarabelle's too young."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Germany First

We should like to pass by the "beat-Japan-first" speech of Senator A. B. Chandler. But unfortunately he appears as spokesman for a bloc of Senators who are cloaking isolationism in this beat-Japan belligerency and, due to the feeling aroused by Pearl Harbor, they may get a response from the public which would hamper America's war effort.

If Senator Chandler's argument for centering all the United States' efforts —except Lend-Lease—on the Pacific were based on strategic or military considerations it might deserve more respect. Yet the vast majority of those who know most about the global problem are convinced that it is safer to let Japan wait than Germany.

Their chief reason is that Japan's expansion involves pushing over the sea, where the Allies are strong and Tokyo's resources are already strained to the limit. Germany, operating on land, could, if not strongly opposed, absorb and consolidate Europe, Africa and western Asia, with resources far surpassing anything Japan can possibly reach. Another reason is that strong bases for attacking Germany have already been established in Britain, Russia and North Africa.

The most elemental rule of strategy is concentration of force. That would call for the United Nations throwing their weight either against Germany or Japan. For a year and a half they have been proceeding on a grand plan which counted on holding Japan while knocking out Germany. The common sense of the American people has accepted this strategy. It will not be reversed now. In fact, the isolationists are not proposing that the Allies concentrate on Japan; they want America to withdraw from Europe.

Now if this meant only that the United States would fight Japan as Russia is fighting Germany, Senator Chandler would have some arguable position. It could be contended that the Allies could help each other best by each fighting in one sector. But what the isolationists want is to separate the Allies. Senator Chandler would do this by sowing suspicion of Britain and Russia, declaring that if Hitler is defeated they will leave the United States to fight Japan alone.

This is worse than muddled strategy: this has the effect if not the purpose of weakening the combined war effort. The isolationists know they are not going to reverse United Nations strategy or even obtain a withdrawal of American forces from Europe—an operation which would waste months. They have reason to believe—if they do not know—that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are planning early action to aid China. What can they achieve besides some publicity for themselves and the sowing of suspicion and confusion which might hamper the Allied drive to finish the war? It is hard to believe that is what they desire. But some of these men know what they are doing, and the American people should let them understand that they also know.

Vocational Vacation

Although, in accordance with long-established custom, America's schoolhouses will shortly close their doors for a three-months' period, this is far from implying that lessons will be ended. More than ever in this year of 1943, in a wide variety of activities ranging from clerking in stores to working in wheat harvests, students will be gaining a good grounding in the principles of citizenship.

The schools' long "summer recess" comes at a time when pupils, high school students especially, are urgently needed to fill gaps in the business ranks occasioned by the war. And how will young people who spent the June-to-September interval in apparently aimless relaxations react to this unaccustomed call for their services?

If the whole-hearted and energetic response to the various war stamp selling and scrap collection drives is any indication, baseball-minded Billy will continue to "swing the hickory" as of yore, but it will be a hoe handle.

Harold's chances of making the football team next year will be augmented by bucking the line via the family lawn mower, while Betty will gain practical experience in domestic science by cooperating with Mother to solve the servant problem. Junior will augment the knowledge gained in high school agriculture classes on a farm.

These endeavors, serving to render the current labor shortage less acute, should have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the nation. War has converted the country into a vast "Opportunity School."

The Code Must Be Enforced

Nearly six months have passed since Boston's Cocoanut Grove fire started a unique race between the City Council and the Massachusetts legislature to equip the Hub City with an up-to-date building code. The Council has finally won. The code approved by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is actually the outgrowth of 13 years of committee studies—but it is inadequate. On the other hand, a State-drafted code now ready for the legislators incorporates directly the lessons of Cocoanut Grove.

Boston is to be commended for modernizing its 1907 building laws. The new code provides for a fuller use of modern construction methods and materials. It also establishes safety guarantees for all new buildings and alterations. But it fails to set up machinery for continued enforcement. Once the new building has passed original safety requirements, the public safety is left to conflicting responsibilities.

That is where the State code comes in. This code, now ready for legislation, provides the basic machinery necessary for continued enforcement of safety requirements. It would supplement the Boston code without conflict. It requires regular reports by inspectors, a check-and-balance sheet, so to speak, for fixing responsibility and avoiding the confusion inherent in overlapping services. What Boston needs to safeguard its citizens against future fires of the night club variety is a combination law that will provide for safety after, as well as when, the building is constructed or renovated.

Boston's new building code will make possible great savings in construction costs. It opens the door to modern materials by lifting outmoded stresses on steel and concrete. It provides adequate means of egress for all places of public entertainment. Those promote safety. But the incompleted step dictated by Cocoanut Grove is the establishment of some central authority charged with the responsibility of keeping Boston buildings safe. Enforcement of the code is necessary if future Cocoanut Groves are to be prevented.

The Rich or Poor?

The effect of the President's pronouncement on the Ruml Plan is simply to refer the matter of pay-as-you-go to a Senate and House conference committee, where it has belonged for several weeks. A political compromise must now be worked out, the question being, in simplified terms, "How much forgiveness?"

We still feel Congress has made a mistake—a mistake which the President and the Treasury have done little to correct—in worrying about method of collection before attacking the primary problem of how much to collect.

It is going to require political courage to tell one of the new women war workers that instead of paying $300 a year (less exemptions) on her $35 a week she must pay, say, $600 to help combat inflation. It is going to require practical wisdom as to the limit a $6,000 a year family, now paying in the neighborhood of $1,000 a year, can manage to turn over to Uncle Sam with which to help fight the war.

A new tax bill, geared to the needs of the times, would make clear the necessity for relieving many people from the obligation of retroactive taxes, which is to say taxes levied after the money had been earned—and, in many cases, spent; and especially the necessity for relief among those whose incomes had stopped or dwindled, as in the case of men entering the service, or among jobless war workers in a postwar readjustment period.

Such relief is the purpose of the Ruml Plan. The various compromises suggested only lessen the burden, or remove it from specified groups. The President insists the burden must not be lifted from the rich. This brings up the question how two years' taxes, or part of two years' taxes, are to be collected in one year at present high rates without taxing people in this group more than one year's total gross earnings. This projects a vivid question of justice.

But aside from this, a measure of great value to millions of middle and lower income people is being held up lest it also benefit the rich. This reminds us of a recent letter from a Western reader in which he put the matter succinctly by asking whether opponents of the Ruml Plan, "hate the rich more than they love the poor."

Don't be too harsh on those starlings that have annoyed you all winter. They are probably the cutworm's worst enemy, and of all years, this is the one when we could do without cutworms.

Our Readers Say—

Widespread Approval

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have taken a courageous stand in your editorials titled "Letting the Country Down" and "Who's So Gullible?" It is gratifying to see you do this. It is refreshing to read these plain-spoken facts.

And they are timely because there has been so great disregard of the public demand for tax-method revisions; and because it is right that the finger of guilt be put directly where it belongs in the strike controversy between President Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis.

While there are few of your readers who are not aware of the intrigue that is usually employed in such matters yet there is widespread approval of editorials which ably and constructively present these situations.

Los Angeles — E. E. MACGILL

A 'Thank You' From Cheshire

(A letter of thanks to donors in Mason, Mich., of gifts to British victims of air raids.)

I am the 16-year-old daughter of the Christian Science almoner here in Crewe. I thought you might be interested to hear that your gift has arrived safely, and is as much appreciated as all the other gifts, which your fellow countrymen have sent. I think that it was out of your bag that the block of chocolate came. We received it just before Christmas and we thought that the most satisfactory method would be to give a small portion to each child we fitted up. You may be sure that the children were very pleased with it, as their sweets rations do not last very long. . . .

We were disappointed when the shortwave broadcast of the Sunday service from The Mother Church once a month was stopped. We loved to hear the bells because as I expect you know our bells have been silent since June, 1940. The restriction was lifted a few weeks ago to celebrate the Libyan victory, and we don't think that it will be so long until the ban is lifted altogether.

It is cheering to see your boys about our country, and we feel that the least we can do is to offer them hospitality.

MONA BADDELEY

Crewe, Cheshire, England.

Grade Labeling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The public is going to be very badly misled unless newspapers help to check the mud-slinging that is going on in the matter of grade-labeling. In truth, it is simply a way of marking a can of food so that the buyer may know the quality of the contents.

There is nothing new about grade-labeling. The A. & P., co-operative stores, and many other companies have been marking their canned goods A, B, and C for years. People expect to pay more for grade A foods but since B and C usually are nutritionally as good, families on a smaller budget can save by buying less expensive grades.

OPA Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 establishing standardized grade-labeling was to have gone into effect on January 22, the machinery having been set up for it well in advance. But certain food processors have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in an attempt—so far successful—to put off the grading order which would definitely tie price to quality.

What are their arguments? They say it would only "confuse the housewife," that it would be "too expensive" and that the "brand name would be abolished in place of a Government label." As for honest labeling being confusing, I leave that to the housewives. Every item of food that the Government buys for the armed forces is bought according to grade specification.

And as for abolishing the known name—the order specifically states that "the grade be printed on the regular label of the container in a type at least as large as that used in the declaration of net content."

(Rev.) LEONARD H. HELIE

Brookline, Mass.

[Editor's Note — Price Administrator Brown of the OPA Tuesday withdrew the regulation requiring the grades to appear on the label. Retail price ceilings now being worked out will list grade as well as price, it was said.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Common Dinosaurs

Of snow-removal monsters I sing, and don't tell me they are unseasonable. This very minute, three of them sit, like resting dinosaurs, under the swaying elm buds at the edge of Boston Common. Every morning, as I peer out of the window of the little bus that runs along Charles Street, trying to catch a glimpse of the train-bands drilling on the Common, the dinosaurs confront me —even affront is hardly too strong a word. They are in the way, but it is not their fault.

I long to oil them and grease them and relax them in the proper places (though it must be admitted that they look relaxed enough) and maybe shield their most weather-vulnerable parts with a neat canvas slip cover, and put them away in a cool dark place until Thanksgiving. Surely there won't be two or three feet more of snow before Thanksgiving!

It has been in the back of my mind all winter that snow removal is rightly a housekeeper's job. Patiently climbing up and down the icy cliffs rolled up at every crossing by the snow-plows, I have wondered what good housekeeper wouldn't begin by clearing footways at intersections. And any housekeeper who sees the heavy plows roar up and down a block, with a ferocious rattling and banging, yet scarcely shifting a bucketful of snow, longs to get her hands on the situation. No good housekeeper vacuums that way. She wouldn't waste the current and the wear on the machine, let alone her time. No more would she leave the vacuum cleaner on the front steps all the year round, like the poor dinosaurs on the edge of the Common. Dinosaurs aren't too easy to hide, but everyone knows that a vacuum cleaner is no trinket to be tucked away, either. Maybe sometime, an absolutely top-flight, non-political housekeeper will have a go at the city snow. I certainly hope to be there to see it.

ANNE W. POTTER

Open for Business

"Go Forth Under the Open Sky"

They didn't look particularly profound. Here it was, 10 o'clock of a bland, golden morning, and these two young American sailors, just lying in the sun by the river! It seemed a little unusual. The liberty parties don't come ashore till 4:30. Or perhaps they were on furlough. But still, 10 o'clock in the morning, in times when, at least every fifteen minutes, someone says on the radio that no one—absolutely no one—must allow themselves an idle minute! Nevertheless, here were the sailors, stretched out luxuriously under the sky, contentedly chewing spears of grass, their hands locked under their heads, their white caps perched gently on the bridges of their noses. I suppose I stared.

One of them noticed. He gave a laugh. Uncannily aware what I was thinking he announced happily, like a little boy playing hooky and not caring who knows, "We're just getting away from it all, lady." The other chimed in, "Yes, ma'am; there's nothing like gettin' out into space and just *bein'*."

Then he gave a derisive hoot, shifted his spear of grass, shot his companion a look and remarked, with a kind of wonder, "Man! Hear *me!*"

They knew all about not carelessly giving away anything that could be vital information, and all they said was that they'd been gone a long time, where there weren't any trees to look at, and it felt good, being able to lie on your back on warm, green grass. "Tell her what you called it, go ahead," one of them said, digging the other in the side with an elbow. You got the impression that they were from very small, inland towns, who liked people and who just liked, naturally, to talk. He grinned up at me, adding, "He's the one's got all the education." The other squirmed slightly, got a little red in the face, mumbled bashfully "Aw!" then said with a kind of humorous defiance, "Emerson says, 'The blue zenith is the point at which romance and reality meet.'"

"Ain't that the nuts?" inquired the other, happily.

* * *

I thought, walking along, Well, they may jeer at themselves but what they're doing, so simply, makes sense. A lot of people would probably do the same thing—if it occurred to them.

There are so many things we mustn't do, for the duration. Diversions that have become inexpedient, recreations that would be absurd or downright unseemly, considering the times. But it's still anybody's right to "go forth under the open sky." And there's so much to see, and, seeing, to make us remember, re-create us.

To be sure, we are being implored from all sides not to waste a single moment. But doesn't the war effort require emotional calm and mental poise as well as physical energy and endurance? And, in this sense, isn't what the sailor casually described as "getting away from it all" that "chief good" Diogenes Laertius spoke of, which "is the suspension of the judgment, which tranquillity of mind follows like its shadow"?

The things we find if we go forth under the open sky are not apt to be very elaborate. An aisle of crystal cutting through a winter wood. . . . A lost lake, like a shining jewel, dropped by a fleeing giant. . . . A Christmas-card cottage hugging a hillside, a plume of lilac smoke drifting from its chimney up into the evening sky. . . . In a window the first pinpoint of lamplight. . . .

We are apt to say, "Oh woods, lost lakes, Christmas-card cottages—but you have to get out into the country to see those. And with no gasoline—"

Well, of course some of us are already in the country. It happens that I live in the city. And under my windows runs a segment of what is called an alley; in length it is some twelve or so blocks. It is narrow and at night it is lit with stalkless golden blossoms of light, and I often go out to look up and down its length. In London I could see something very much like it—if I could get to London.

We exaggerate the necessity of going distances in order to see things that will refresh and tranquillize us. What is it Emerson also says? "In every landscape the point of astonishment is the meeting of the sky and earth, and that is seen from the first hillock as well as from the top of the Alleghenies."

I knew a man once—why should I be noncommittal about it?—he was my father—who said that when he was tired, or confused, or discouraged, there was one spot above all others that he liked to get to if he could. If I should take you to it now you would very likely look blank and say, "Where? I don't see anything." And in a way you would be right, because it was just the lower corner of a meadow; at the back of the corner a brook ran over stones covered with pale gray moss; then came a little low bank, and then a patch of cultivated raspberry bushes, and then an old granite boulder, in the shade of a towering oak. When my father sat down on the ground and leaned his back against the boulder he could see a ribbon of country road stretching beyond a low stone wall until it lifted into the hills, up and up until it reached the purple shoulder of a mountain. My father would say, "When I can get to that spot and just sit a little, and be still, I can think about the words of the Psalm: 'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills. . . .' And everything is all right again."

* * *

Perhaps while the winter was upon us, lowered heat allowances indoors helped to make us more ready to go forth under the open sky. It doesn't really make much difference where we go. Even if we go with loaded minds and all manner of burdens—many of them, surely, imaginary—something will be there in the open to resolve them, make them seem not very important after all, perhaps even make us wonder what it was that we thought was troublesome. A child, building a castle of pebbles on a sidewalk. . . . A boy and a girl putting a spaniel through the early lessons in the Obedience Course. . . . A soldierly grandfather, teaching a baby to dare to take her first steps. . . . A white sail bending into the wind on a shining strip of river. . . . The shape of a cloud in the sky. . . . The silver arrow of a peaceful plane shooting away into the heart of the sun. . . . Pigeons, speculating on crumb supplies in nursemaids' pockets. . . . The scimitar of a new moon in the daylit sky. . . .

The whole world of the open sky. Ours.

JANET MABIE

The Wide Horizon

The Pullman Case

By Franklin Snow

Whatever the final outcome of the case against the Pullman group of companies, it may be reassuring to the public to realize that there still will be Pullman sleeping and parlor cars operating on various railways for many years to come.

The basic question involved in the recent Federal District Court decision was the propriety of Pullman, Inc., not only operating cars, but building these same cars; likewise, whether it should enjoy exclusive rights in the furnishing of such cars to an extent that it had a monopoly. The Federal District Court ruled that there was a violation of the Sherman (anti-trust) Act. The court ordered the severance of the business of the Pullman Company (which operates cars) and the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company (which builds cars) and which are jointly controlled by a holding company known as Pullman, Inc.

The involved situation, which became the subject of an anti-trust suit filed by Thurman Arnold, then Assistant Attorney General of the United States, developed out of the alleged inability of a competing company to contract with the railways to place its sleeping-cars in general service. From this, it was asserted that Pullman had monopolistic contracts with the railroads which have barred the use of cars furnished by other manufacturers. This despite the fact that streamlined sleepingcars, buit by another company, operate in the leading trains of several railroads, with Pullman furnishing the crews and servicing the cars—an arrangement which seems to have worked out satisfactorily so far as railway, Pullman, and public are concerned.

Another ruling of the court orders that any railroad shall have the right to operate its own sleepers if it wishes to, regardless of existing contracts with Pullman.

* * *

Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of the present setup in the contractual arrangements between Pullman and the railroads is the statement of D. A. Crawford, Pullman president, who notes that Pullman is a "concessionaire," doing business on railroad property under contracts with the railroad owners, any or all of whom may decline to renew such contracts and may build and operate their own sleeping and parlor cars if they wish to.

Testifying before the Court, numerous railroad managers averred the flexibility of the Pullman "pool" was its greatest value. Each railroad can call upon the Pullman pool for extra cars to meet specific needs. Pullman, with 6,368 cars in operation at the end of 1942, could allocate these to various routes when, as, and if needed. During the winter, dozens of extra sleepers could be assigned to the various Florida routes. In summer, the same cars moved northward from New York and other cities to Maine; from Chicago to upper Michigan, or to Colorado, the Yellowstone, and similar travel-objectives.

Thus, the heavy investment, which would be necessary if each railroad attempted to own its own cars, is eliminated.

* * *

A number of railways which use Pullman's sleeping cars, own and operate their own parlor cars in various routes. This would indicate that the railroads either have not had any objections from Pullman, or that they have not heeded them, if such have been received. In fact, some of the largest users of Pullman sleepers have their own company-operated parlor cars, including the North Western, the Boston & Maine, the Milwaukee, and others, while virtually every streamlined day-train includes railroad-owned parlor cars. Further, the two Canadian roads, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, both operate Pullman sleeping cars as well as sleepers of their own construction and ownership.

During the past year, Pullman was host to 26,000,000 patrons, of whom four-fifths were berth passengers. It earned a net profit of 25 cents per passenger carried. Each car averaged 461 miles per day in the through routes which they serve.

The segregation between Pullman's car operating and its manufacturing activities, as ordered by the court, is less momentous to the public. Indeed, it may be so to Pullman, Inc., also, for last year, the manufacturing company showed a sharp decrease in net profits, despite a doubled volume of sales. But to the regular traveler by rail, the basic question continues to be: "Can I get a berth?" And, despite the exigencies of wartime demand, the answer usually is: "Yes."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.